# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER pays the following graceful tribute to the memory of Moulavi Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadur, in a letter to the *Medical Times and Gazette*:

The enclosed extract from the *Hindoo Patriot* relates to a very distinguished Mahomedan physician who has recently passed away, to the deep regret of many friends, European and native, throughout India, and, I may say, the United Kingdom; for few medical officers who have retired from the Bengal Service but were acquainted with the merits, learning, or great services to medical education rendered by Moulavie Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.

His death will cause great sorrow, for he was much beloved and respected. I knew him so well, had seen so much of him, and had so many opportunities of knowing how upright, high-minded, and honorable he was in all his proceedings; how excellent as a teacher, how learned and skilled as physician and anatomist, how loyal a colleague and friend, how faithful a servant of the British Government; and with what tact and judgment he managed his classes or reconciled differences among students or others of different creeds and races; whilst at the same time he was just and true to all, that I cannot but feel the school in Calcutta has sustained an irreparable loss; whilst I and many others of his old friends and colleagues among the former Professors of the Medical College in Calcutta grieve for the death of a much valued friend.

I hope you will insert this brief tribute to the memory of as true a gentleman and upright a medical officer as ever served the British Government. His death occured before a special pension—such as was recently accorded to his distinguished colleague, Rai Ram Narain Dass Bahadoor—could be granted.

This handsome testimony to departed worth is the more honorable because it is wholly spontaneous. We cannot feel sufficiently grateful to Sir Joseph Fayrer for the kind interest he still takes in India.

IT IS STATED that a new periodical of no considerable pretensions is about to burst upon the world. Mr. John Morley is said to be the editor and part proprietor, and Messrs. Macmillan will be the publishers. It is to be altogether a new production in periodical literature, and will bear but little resemblance to any serial we have yet known. Among the contributors are Gambetta and Renan, the former dealing with political questions, and the latter with religious or ecclesiastical subjects. It would seem, therefore, that the idea is to introduce a serial after the manner of the better class French reviews.

THE WIFE of Nawab Sheikh Goolam Mahboob, Subani, the son of Imamoodeen, late Governor of Kashmir, before the territory was sold to Maharaja Goolab Sing, predecessor of the present chief, was sentenced, under Section 325, of the Indian Penal Code, to two months' imprisonment and a fine. A great agitation has been caused among her partisans, at Lahore who have appealed against the sentence to the higher court. What was her offence?

A CURIOUS proof of the prevalence of the English language throughout the globe is afforded by a statement in Hubbard's "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," that out of 34,274 newspapers and periodicals which were published in 1880 no fewer than 16,500 were printed in the English tongue. Nearly half the remainder were in German, a quarter in French, and the greater bulk of the rest in Spanish. Daily papers numbered 4,020, and the gross circulation of the whole periodical press is estimated at 10,592,000,000.

A PAPER watch has been exhibited by a Dresden watch-maker. The paper is prepared in such a manner that the watch is said to be as serviceable as those in ordinary use.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN have resolved on the establishment of 53,760 primary schools. The whole empire is divided into eight collegiate departments with one college to each department. Even children under six years of age will be compelled to attend the primary school. Japan is the most go-ahead country in Asia.

TUESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the last administration report of the Bhaugulpore Division contains an expression of the views of His Honor on many important points, which we will notice *seriatim*. Regarding tours the Lieutenant-Governor says:

The charge is not unfrequently made against District Officers in Bengal, that they know less of their districts than Magistrate-Collectors in other provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor would be very sorry to accept any such general condemnation, but he cannot fail to notice that, in the fact of a permanent settlement in Bengal, and in the absence of those facilities of intercourse with the internal economy of district which the conduct of temporary settlements affords, it is all the more incumbent upon officers in charge of districts or of sub-divisions to maintain a regular acquaintance of the affairs of their jurisdictions by constant tours.

REFERRING to the material condition of the people the Commissioner writes as follows:

"All the districts in this Division are agricultural; the condition of the people depends entirely on the produce of the lands and the price of the crops. Both circumstances were unfavourable, there having been a small outturn and low price. The poorness of the crop, however, caused no particular change in the material condition of the people. The past few years having been years of comparative plenty, the meagre outturn of the crops of the year under report had no injurious effect. Stocks were full, and there was no lack of food. The cheapness of food-grain no doubt pressed upon the rent-paying ryots, inasmuch as they were unable to procure ready money to meet rent demands. The difficulty in some places was it is stated, averted in a great measure by the cultivators turning their attention to a greater extent than usual to the cultivation of chillies, tobacco, opium, &c.

"The low prices were favourable to the landless classes, especially the labourers, who found enough of employment and cheap food.

"Writing of the physical appearance of the people Mr. Oldham reports—

"'The appearance of the Sonthal villages, and of the people themselves as regards clothing, in the hills and forest tracts, is extremely wretched, though their bodies are well nourished and they show no signs of depression. I attribute their wretched clothing to their remote position and secluded surroundings and the hovels which they inhabit, to the ease with which the materials are procured in the woods, and the slight labour which is necessary for putting them together. Elsewhere comfortable and well-built houses are on the increase, and the plantations, which were first noticed in 1880-81, are being maintained and initiated.'"

The Lieutenant-Governor thus comments on the above:

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very probable that the unfavourable harvests, combined with the low prices which prevailed, may have contributed to make it hard for ryots in part of the Bhagulpore Division to pay their rents. But he also believes that in the excessive rents which were often demanded, a truer and more sufficient explanation will be found.

The Lieutenant-Governor again touches upon the Rent-Law incidentally in noticing the subject of emigration:

The Commissioner says it is undesirable that labourers should leave this Division, for "land in square miles is lying fallow for want of cultivators, while many commercial operations suffer for want of labourers." It is strange that land should long lie fallow for want of hands to till it in Bhagulpore, while in the neighbouring Patna Division thousands of hands have no land to till. The explanation of the anomaly can scarcely be found in climatic differences, for between the two Divisions these differences are not very great. A more probable cause exists in the unsatisfactory state of the existing rent-law, which in this part of the Province at any rate fails to stimulate the investment of capital in the soil, or the application of labour to it. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when a better state of things may prevail.

And again:

The only subject on which public feeling ran high was the rent question. In some parts of the Division continued enhancements, followed by exactions of illegal cesses, drove ryots into a combination against the payment of any rents whatever, from these facts Mr. Metcalfe deduces the necessity for an encumbered estates' law "to enable the Government to step in and prevent an unscrupulous and incompetent proprietor from rendering the lives of thousands of his tenants miserable." The facts, however, seem, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to point rather to the need of more active and intelligent administration, and of an improved rent law. It would appear that villages have been farmed to rent speculators on short leases; that enhanced jummas have been exacted at each successive lease; that rents have been everywhere raised, frequently to more than double the normal rate; that to enhanced rents illegal cesses have been added, and the consolidated total made the starting point for fresh exactions; that all the influence of semifeudal landlords backed up by the devices of unscrupulous subordinates has been directed to wringing from ryots their uttermost farthing, with the effect of driving them into open resistance. Such proceedings as these convey the strongest censure on the local administration, which might have checked, if it could not at once remedy them, and furnish the strongest evidence in favour of such an improvement in the law as will give the tenantry substantial protection against grave abuses. Nothing could be worse than the condition of things in the Buneli Estates, for which, when the proprietors have been nearly ruined by their extravagances, and the tenantry almost driven to revolt by the oppressions and exactions of their landlords, a special system of Government management had to be introduced.

The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Rent question it would be seen are of a pronounced character.

THE FOLLOWING remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Native Press are both liberal and encouraging:

The Commissioner reports that two newspapers have ceased to exist during the year; while two new ones with "an unobjectionable tone" have been started. The Lieutenant-Governor views with satisfaction the growth of a loyal and enlightened native press as the best means of educating the people to a knowledge of their rights and interpreting to the people the intentions of the Government. The Government, too, gains in a wider knowledge than purely official reports can give of the wants and aspirations of the country. The recent repeal of the Vernacular Press Act has undoubtedly removed a serious cause of discontent and irritation, and with the unfettered freedom of expression which the native press now enjoys, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see the growth of an intelligent and healthy public opinion. With these views Mr. Rivers Thompson is anxious to afford to the native press all the facilities of information as to the views or action of Government which can conveniently be communicated to the public.

The above remarks ought to be translated into the vernaculars and widely circulated through the Vernacular Press.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING observations of the Lieutenant-Governor on the operations of the Road Cess Committee deserve to be carefully considered by those bodies:

It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that there is much waste of power, and but little uniformity in the method of administration usually followed by Road Cess Committees in Bengal. The expenditure year after year of large sums of money on earthwork repairs is a very unremunerative process. Committees should aim at having some permanent improvements to show for their money; and therefore after making each year a sufficient provision for the important matter of village Communications, they should take up some main line of Communication, if possible, in connection with the Railways in the district, and concentrate their energies and resources on that line till it is completed, merely allotting for the repairs of all other roads a bare sufficiency.

Yes, but internal communications apart from the Railways ought to be attended to.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to read that the once flourishing industries of the Bhaugulpore Division are declining. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

Throughout the Division (portions of Monghyr excepted) indigo-planting is on the decline. Indeed, in Maldah, and in parts of Purneah and Bhagulpore, it is almost extinct. Silk, though still an extensive industry, is not prospering. The manufacture of saltpetre is depressed, the pretty "bidriware of Purneah is dying out, the Monghyr hardware and ebony trade is decaying, and so is iron-smelting in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No manufacture is flourishing except sugar, which has benefited from the substitution of the Behea Press for the wasteful native contrivance. The Manager of the Maharajah of Durbhunga's Khurruckpore property is also said to have extracted sugar of excellent quality from the *khajoor* tree. The decay of the tusser silk manufacture, which is much to be deplored, is attributed to an epidemic disease among the silkworms which deters capitalists investing money in breeding them. Some of the Bhagulpore planters have taken to ordinary crop cultivation, and are known under the name of "Belati grihasts," but they are not, it would seem, in a very flourishing condition. Mining operations made no progress during the year; but the usual slate and stone quarries were worked in the Monghyr district. There is reason for hoping, however, that the southern portions of the Division have a future before them in the way of mining industries.

FRACTION of a penny have never been paid by the Bank of England in distributing the dividends on the National Debt. It is curious to note that the accumulations of the fractions so unpaid amount to as large a sum as £143,000.

DR. KING, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, thus describes its present condition: "It is now a beautiful and shady park traversed by numerous driving roads and footpaths, and containing many beautiful and instructive specimens both of Indian and exotic plants."

THE CHINESE have found a new field for emigration. Agents are buying Crown lands in British Columbia, with a view to the settlement of a large number of families for agricultural purposes.

THURSDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that on the recent visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Khulna what attracted his prominent notice and that of his staff was the expedition and despatch with which the temporary civil buildings had been got ready by the Executive Engineer Babu Khetternath Chatterjea. He took about a month to finish them; and while in neatness and finish they could not have been better, they have been executed in an economical way.

WE HAVE received a lengthy and serious complaint from a resident of Bagbazar speaking for self and his neighours. It relates to an arbitrary and illegal exercise of power by the Port Commissioners. The writer says that the public passage to what was formerly Russick Neugy's Ghat, which lies across the Commissioners' Tramway, has been stopped by the construction of lock gates on both sides of the tramway, which are always kept closed. Now, Russick Neugy's Ghat or what now replaces it is the only convenient Ghat which is resorted to by the people of Bagbazar as they have no other Ghat within a convenient distance. The action of the Port Commissioners compels the inhabitants to seek irregular and inconvenient paths to the Ghat by crossing the line either through wires or walking some distance along the lines which branch out from sidings. Our correspondent says that the passage has been so intercepted since June last and that representations to the Port Commissioners, the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation have had no effect. We would advise the aggrieved to go up to Government.

A RECENT order of the Agent of the East Indian Railway has, we are informed, caused great dissatisfaction and heart-burning among Railway employes. The order referred to puts the menial servants and the clerks of the Railway on the same level by giving them the equal privilege of travelling in third class carriages free of charge. A correspondent who draws our attention to the subject says: "The Agent evidently ignores the fact that persons who serve as clerks though on small pay are gentlemen by birth and therefore it would be subjecting them to an uncalled-for indignity by placing them on the same level with menial servants."

A CALCUTTA FIRM, representing certain iron matters in England, enquiring of the Government of India as to what quantity of manufactured iron they would be prepared to take annually from any Company purchasing the Ranigunj Iron Works and at what prices, they have thus notified their views on the question from the Public Works Department. The Government of India are not disposed to part with the Ranigunj Iron Works to any company not in command of a capital of from 40 to 50 lakhs of rupees, and which does not contemplate the manufacture of wrought iron and steel as well as castings. They are not prepared to bind themselves to purchase from the works more than 12 to 15 thousand tons of iron in the proportion of 30 per cent., steel, 60 per cent, cast iron and 10 per cent. wrought iron.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons regarding the Chingleput scandal:

In the House of Commons, on the 3rd instant, Mr. O'Donnel asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that widespread discontent at the administration of justice in Chingleput had existed for a long time among the native population; whether he was aware that all the leading Madras newspapers, both English and Native, joined in the complaints of the native population; and whether he had ordered any steps to be taken in the matter.

The Marquis of Hartington.—It appears from the Indian newspapers that in May, 1881, charges of attempted extortion were made by some Brahmins in the Chingleput district against the Tahsildar (who is a subordinate native revenue officer) of their Taluk, and that these charges resulted in a Departmental inquiry and the institution of a variety of criminal proceedings in the Courts. These proceedings it would appear, were at first favourable to the incriminated Tahsildar, but subsequently seem to have assumed a different aspect. The Tahsildar is said to have absconded, and a warrant to have been issued for his arrest on the charge of stealing certain papers connected with the case. Whether he has been arrested or not is not certain. This information is gathered from the Indian newspapers, but no information on the subject has reached the India Office officially and under the circumstances, I have not ordered, and have no present intention of ordering, any steps to be taken in the matter. The case seems to have attracted a great deal of attention in the Press, English and Native, but I am not aware that widespread discontent at the administration of justice in Chingleput can be said to have existed for a long time.

The statement of Lord Hartington is fair enough, but it does not go far enough. It does not say how persistently did the Madras Government oppose popular representations on the subject. It was by an accident that the Tehsildar's enormities were brought to light.

FRIDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following:

We heartily congratulate Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter on his well-deserved promotion. As far as we can judge from the limited information at our disposal, we most honestly believe that the "Baring Ripon" or "Ripon-Baring" Government—whichever it may be—decided on the whole wisely in the matter. But we must add, that we look upon it as a real calamity that the question has apparently been made most improperly a race-question in the Supreme Council.

With due deference to our esteemed contemporary we must confess that he is entirely misinformed. The "Ripon-Baring" Government did not make a "race-question" of the appointment. They are above race-feeling of any kind.

THE SAME JOURNAL says:

We fear there has been far too much of this "Ripon-Baring" and "Baring-Ripon" business of late. No one who reads the Indian papers with ordinary intelligence can fail to see that strong and persistent attempts have been made to claim all the popularity to be got out of the recent "Local Self-Government Scheme" for the Viceroy himself, or for the Finance Member and the Viceroy, to the detriment not only of their colleagues in the Council, but also ofthe Local Governments, and of the permanent officials generally. We cannot but feel that too much success has attended these attempts, when we read the sharply discrepant comments on Mr. Justice Mitter's appointment made by such typical papers as the *Englishman* and the *Hindoo Patriot* respectively—papers that are beyond all question representative of all that is highest and best in their respective spheres. We trust that the opinions of the Local Governments on the "Local Self Government Scheme" will be called for in Parliament.

Our London contemporary ought to bear in mind that the *Englishman* is the only English paper in Calcutta, we may say, with a few minor exceptions, in all India, which resents the appointment of Mr. Justice Romeshchunder Mitter. It may, therefore, be fairly open to question whether the *Englishman* rightly represents the English opinion in India on the subject. It had feelingly appealed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for a protest, but that body gave no response.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL thus accords its support to Mr. Malabari's project of translating Max Muller's Hibbert Lectures into the various vernaculars of India:

The peculiar importance of Mr. Malabari's scheme is that it will place his countrymen in possession of the facts connected with the true historical value of their ancient religion. Professor Max Muller discusses the subject from a purely historical point of view, and prominent Indian thinkers of different schools like Keshub Chunder Sen and Rajendra Lala Mitra have no difficulty in cordially taking up the project. As our columns have from time to time testified, Mr. Malabari has also been successful in securing the hearty sympathy of many other eminent native and European scholars. Should the present scheme succeed, Mr. Malabari intends to form an association for the purpose of publishing translations from and into vernaculars. The idea is no doubt an ambitious one, but if the enlightened princes and chiefs of the country support it as they ought to do we do not see why it should not succeed. We are glad to hear that the Bombay Government has set them a good example by favouring the projector with its cordial support. Mr. Malabari's zeal and enthusiasm for the work he has undertaken are deserving of all praise, and it is to be hoped that his disinterested labours will not be crippled for want of assistance.

We say *ditto*. Indeed, we feel a national interest in Mr. Malabari's undertaking.

AFFGHANSTHAN seems to be again attracting attention. The news from Affghansthan is threatening. A fight is said to be imminent between the troops of the Amir and those of the Mir of Maimena. The Kabul Envoy at Simla thinks that the annexation of Bokhara by Russia will "render Affghansthan completely vulnerable to invasion and incapable of practical defence."

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following notice of the National Anthem Fund:

Whilst Mr. Harford's patriotic scheme of a National Anthem for India has aroused unprecedented interest in English society, we are glad to note that it is being taken up in earnest in India. The warm co-operation of the Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., of Calcutta, the acknowledged representative and head of Hindu music, is a most important and encouraging fact; and the tone in which the proposal has been received by the *Indian Spectator*, and other leading native organs of public opinion leaves nothing to be desired. We observe, however, that one of our English contemporaries in Bombay doubts whether such a sum as £2,000 or £3,000 is needed for giving the scheme a fair trial; and we are sorry to hear that this "damper'is thought likely to have considerable effect in checking the flow of subscriptions, and, possibly the general interest in the cause, at least in the city of Bombay. Now, it seems clear to us that the scheme, if worth anything, is worth doing well. For one only of Mr. Harford's proposals towards diffusing universally a popular knowledge of his Vernacular versions of the National Anthem in India, viz. the proposal to send copies to every college, school, and even (where practicable) every village school and *pathsala*, it is obvious that the mere cost of postage and other expenses of distribution cannot fall far short of the sum named, to say nothing of costs of printing. Even if it were not desirable—and we think it is—that such a movement should be carried out by the co-operation of a large number of subscribers, it would be clearly absurd to except any one person to bear the cost of the printing of say 500,000 copies, on paper calculated to stand the wear-and-tear of use, and in ten or twelve different languages or characters.

The above statement clearly explains the object of the Fund, which we fear is not yet fully understood in India. His Excellency the Viceroy we believe approves of the movement.

SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:

A special certificate, printed in golden letters and signed by Sir George Couper, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, was, at the Oudh Talukdars' Agricultural Show, and Manufactures and Arts Exhibition held at Lucknow during December and January last, spontaneously bestowed upon Babu Behari Lal Das, Artist, of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, "for the great excellence of his illustrations, plain and coloured, in various volumes of the Physical Science Section of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; more especially those of Butterflies in vol., XLIX., 1880."

WE TAKE the following telegram from the *Statesman*:

*Joypore, September* 6.—The Minas have been causing considerable trouble on the Rajpootana railway line recently. Eight famous dacoits have been arrested at Beawur, by the Jodhpore troops. The Minas communicated to the Jodhpor Durbar that if the dacoits were not released in eight days, they would involve the Maharaja in trouble with the British authorities. When eight days expired, the men were not released. A council of the Minas was held when it was determined to damage the railway line. A gang went to the Jewai bridge, the highest one on the line, and after arresting all the watchmen, pulled up the rails on it. Another gang destroyed a culvert a few miles further up, with the object of wrecking two passenger trains crossing within a few yards beyond either gap. Fortunately, the damage was discovered in time, else nothing could have saved the trains from total destruction. The matter was immediately reported to the Agent Governor-General for Rajpootana, who ordered out the Erinpoora Horse to patrol the line for some miles. It is stated that the troops killed one dacoit, and arrested 15, while the Maharaja Partab Singh, Prime Minister of Jodhpore, with a considerable force, arrested a number of others. Major Powlett the Political Agent, Jodhpore, has been appointed to make special enquiry into the matter.

THERE WERE 194 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd September of which 15 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 51 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents and suicide, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fourteen children were still-born, 45 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 29 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 10. The average of daily mortality was 27·7.

WE RECEIVED the Bhadur number of the *Bharuti* just as we were going to press last week. It is an interesting number—there is a judicious selection of subjects both grave and gay.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE elsewhere the receipt of the first part of an illustrated historical Romance in Bengali entitled "Parijat or Sorrow in Triumph." The book is well written, though at places the style is transcendentally Sanskritic. The scenes lie in Rajputana, the fruitful field of chivalry and valour, which has offered to many a writer of Bengali romance themes of heart-stirring stories. The characters though not yet fully developed raise high expectations in the reader. Some passages strike us to be somewhat indelicate, a defect which we hope will be remedied in future editions.

WE HAVE received the first two numbers of a new weekly Bengali newspaper published at Chittagong called "Bharut Basi." This paper has been brought out under great difficulties, but it gives much promise of future excellence.

WE ARE indebted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for a copy of a telegram from Bombay notifying that quarantine at Alexandria against Aden and Bombay has been removed provided proper measures are taken against arrivals from infected places.

THE HIGH COURT has given its decision in the case of Prinsep *vs.* Cranenburgh, on the motion for an injunction in the suit, against the defendant's book upon the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court holds that flagrant piracy from the plaintiff's work, entitled "The Code of Criminal Procedure with the Laws and Rules in the Criminal Courts, in India," has been proved, and that the plaintiff is the registered proprietor of the copyright of his book as required by law. The injunction has, therefore, been ordered to be continued until the hearing of the suit, costs of the motion being reserved till then.

NOTHING could be more praiseworthy than the spirit in which the Government of India is encouraging indigenous industry in this country. It has just issued orders that the ink required in Government presses for ordinary printing work shall be procured from Babu Amrita Lal Roy. The ink prepared by the Babu is described to be both good and cheap.



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THE SEPTEMBER number of the *Oriental Miscellany* contains some readable and smart articles, we refer particularly to those on the Calcutta Municipality and Mr. Hope.

FOR THE first time the Punjab Government has appointed a Bengali to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the land of the five rivers. The liberality of Sir Charles Aitchison is truly commendable.

IT IS announced that the Hon'ble Romeshchunder Mitter has sent his son-in-law, Babu Sureshchunder Biswas, to England for education.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram from Cuttack:

On 27 August, on the *Jhulun Jatra* night, the Police Inspectors and others entered forcibly the Temple of Gopalji, accompanying many Mahomedans and Christians with shoes on. They wanted to stop the *Jatra* of 400 years. The towns-people are enraged. All the Pleaders and Mukhtears have accepted vakalutnamahs from the side of the prosecution without any fee.

In any other country such gross insult to the religious feelings of the people would have led to serious consequences. We hope the Government will make a searching enquiry into the matter.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port and each of its subordinate Ports with foreign countries, for 1881-82 Vol. I. 2. East India Finance and Revenue Accounts, 1880-81, and Estimate for 1881-82 (Parliamentary Paper). 3. East India (Home) Accounts (Parliamentary Paper). 4. East India Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1880-81 and Estimates for 1881-82 and 1882-83 (Parliamentary Paper). 5. Return showing the number of Foreigners in the service of the Egyptian Government. (Parliamentary Paper). 6. Extract from a Despatch addressed to Viscount Lyons respecting the Affairs of Egypt (Parliamentary Paper.) 7. Further correspondence respecting the Affairs of Egypt No. 7. (Parliamentary Paper.) 8. Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Egypt No. 11. (Parliamentary Paper). 9. Correspondence respecting the Conference at Constantinople on Egyptian Affairs No. 12, (Parliamentary Paper.) 10. Annual Vaccination Report of the Province of Assam for 1881-82. 11. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for July 1882 and the four months from 1st April 1882 to 31st July 1882. 12. Report of a Tour in the Punjab in 1878-79. By Alexander Cunningham C.S.I., C.I.E., Archæological Survey Reports, Vol. XIV. 13. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 51, Part I. No. II. 1882. 14. Mahabharat—Adipurba—in original Sanskrit and Bengali—Part 3. Published by Protapchunder Raya and distributed *gratis*. 15. Fifth Annual Report of the Sylhet Union for 1287-88 B. E. 16. Adhayatma Ramayana—Translated into Bengali by Bolychand Gossami, Part 3. 17. Koutuk Moonjuri or jests and conundrums in Bengali. Part I. 18. Bungabir Charita—or Lives of Valorous Bengalis, No. 1—Ramdas Babu. By Sreeraj Rajender Chunder. 19. Akal-Unnutti—or Premature Development—First discourse. (Published under the auspices of the Chittya Runjun Sahitya Sobha.) By Sreeraj Rajender Chunder. 20. Parijat or Sorrow in Triumph—an Historical Romance, Illustrated, Part I. 21. Giti-Kabita—Parts I and II, Songs and Ballads in Bengali—by Gobindchunder Roy. 22. Subhunkari Arya—or Arithmetical Formulæ in Bengali verse on the principle of Subhunkar. By Netyabehari Chunder, (Published by the Chittya Runjun Sobha.) 23. Bishboiri—a Bengali monthly—Vol. 3, No. 5. 24. Chittya Runjuni—or an illustrated Periodical, published every two months—Nos. 1 and 2, edited by Sreeraj Rajender Chunder.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, September* 4.—This morning about five thousand men, including one thousand of the Army Reserve have been ordered to proceed at once to Alexandria in order that Sir Evelyn Wood with his brigade may be able to join Sir Garnet Woolsely's force. The British have resolved to flood the dry bed of Lake Mariout in order to protect their flank from any attack in that direction. Sir Garnet Woolseley is forming a depot at Kassassin which his forces are now entrenching. Advices from Ireland state that the riots were renewed yesterday and continued the whole of last night. The Military were again called out, and charged the rioters several times with their bayonets.

5, *Morning.*—Transports arriving in Egypt from Aden and Bombay will be exempted from quarantine on showing a clean bill of health. The ironclad *Monitour* is daily shelling the Aboukir lines. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that all is quiet at the front, and enemy is busily entrenching.

6, *Morning.*—The latest advices from Egypt state that Fehmy Pacha (Arabi's factotum) who was recently made the prisoner by the British, has revealed the exact position and strength of Arabi's army.

7, *Morning.*—Advices from Egypt state that the enemy's Cavalry yesterday reconnoitred our position at Kassassin when a brisk fusillade was exchanged. Our casualties were very trifling, Captain Holland was slightly wounded. An attack was yesterday made by Bedouins on one of our conveys at Ramses which was repulsed. The river Nile rising rapidly.

*Constantinople*, 4.—Negotiations in connexion with the Anglo-Turkish Military convention are approaching conclusion. Dervish Pasha will command the expeditionery force to Egypt with Baker Pasha as chief of his staff.

5.—A proclamation, proclaiming Arabi a rebel, has been issued by the Sultan. In it all the Egyptians are exhorted to obey the Khedive.

The Anglo-Turkish military convention has been signed, according to which the Turkish expeditionary force will land at Port Said.

## Local Self-Government.

BARAHANAGAR.—NORTH SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.—The Executive Committee of the Rate-payers' Association at Barahanagar convened a meeting, at the instance of the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, of the Municipal Commissioners and other influential gentlemen of the place to discuss the several questions regarding Municipalities and Local Boards referred to in Government of Bengal's circular dated 5th July last. The meeting was held on the 3rd instant at the Vernacular School Bungalow and presided over by Babu Shama Churn Dutt. There was a prolonged discussion for nearly four hours and a series of resolutions generally of the same tenour and purport as elsewhere were passed. The meeting was a great success.

BANKURA.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the Sudder Station of Bankura was held at the School House on the 2nd instant. Babu Ramchurn Rai, Zemindar, being voted to the chair, Babus Mohesh Chunder Banerjea and Madhub Chunder Das explained in Bengali the views of Government regarding Local Self Government. It was next resolved that the meeting express its deep sense of gratitude to the Viceroy for conceding the boon of Local Self-Government and to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the liberal views expressed in his circular on the subject; that a Local Board be established at the sudder station on the elective system and with an elected chairman; that both property and intellectual qualifications be recognized in members and voters; with reference to the former it was proposed that persons having an income of Rs. 500 a year from whatever source, or paying Road Cess, or Public Works Cess or License tax of Rs. 10 be eligible to membership and that persons with an annual income of Rs. 200 or paying cesses or License tax of Rs. 6 per annum be entitled to vote.

NARRAIL—JESSORE.—In accordance with a notice issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Narrail a public meeting, attended by about 700 persons and composed of all classes of the people, was held at the hall of the Vernacular School on the 20th August last to consider the Local Self-Government scheme as expounded in the Local Government's circular letter of 5th July last. The meeting commenced with the firing of a gun. Babu Kaliprosunno Roy, Zemindar, being voted to the chair, he requested the Sub-Divisional Officer, Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Kader to explain the object of the gathering. The Sub-Divisional Officer read out the letter of the Government of Bengal on the subject and made appropriate remarks on the question before the meeting. He then expressed a desire to withdraw in order to leave the meeting free in its deliberations. Being urged to stay he agreed, and then Babu Upendranath Bhuttacharjea, Editor of the *Acharjya*, explained the benevolent object of Government in making the concessions to the people in the management of local affairs and concluded by thanking the Viceroy. The resolutions passed were of the usual type, but it was resolved that persons to be eligible for membership must have resided at least six months within the jurisdiction of the local Board, that they should be able to read and write vernacular fluently and should have passed the F. A. Examination in the Calcutta University or have been professors of Sanskrit *toles*, and should possess an annual income of Rs. 600. As regards funds the meeting resolved that the excise revenue should be made over to the Local Board.

JEYNUGGUR, 24-PERGUNNAHS.—The rate-payers of Jeynuggur in the Barripore Sub-Division of the 24-Pergunnahs called a public meeting of the inhabitants of the sub-division on the 1st instant. The meeting was held at the premises of the Jeynuggur Institution and was attended by about 1,000 persons. Babu Anund Chunder Ghose, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality, being called to the chair, Babus Haridas Dutt and Rakhaldas Ghose explained the object of the meeting at some length. The Resolutions passed were similar in purport and spirit to those adopted at other meetings with this addition that the Municipal Commissioners should go out every third year.



## THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(SESSION 1882.)

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 13th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 14th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Propagation of Sound.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 15th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Electrolysis. Action of Voltaic Electricity upon the Magnet. Current nature of Voltaic Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 16th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Silicon and Boron.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1882.

## A CRY FROM THE INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

THE above is the title of an article contributed by Mr. Ameer Ali to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Ameer Ali is a leading exponent of Mahomedan opinion and feeling of the present day. He forms one of the band of educated Mahomedans, who are nobly striving to ameliorate the condition of their co-religionists and to advocate their cause before the Government and the public. This party may be called the National party of Indian Mahomedans, and Mr. Ameer Ali, we do not mean any offence or impute any sinister motive to him when we so express ourselves, their moral Arabi Bey. Newab Abdul Lutief has been the pioneer of Mahomedan Progress in Bengal, but since Mr. Ameer Ali has espoused the cause he has enlisted a strong public opinion on his side. He has been ably seconded by such patriotic gentlemen as Syud Ameer Hossein, Moulavi Mahomed Yusuff and others. Mr. Ameer Ali is a noble example of English education and public spirit engendered by it. Having taken University degrees in Calcutta he studied law in England, and has joined the Calcutta bar. For some years he served as the Presidency Magistrate and Coroner, for a short time the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, and he has been we believe thrice nominated to the Bengal Legislative Council. He has established the National Mahomedan Association, and has strengthened the only English Mahomedan paper in Calcutta. He has the sympathy of some of the leading public men of England, and has got the ear of the British public through the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. He has thus proved a strong prop to the cause of Mahomedan advancement in Bengal.

We heartily welcome Mr. Ameer Ali's labours for the amelioration of the condition of his co-religionists. His article in the *Nineteenth Century* is a strong appeal to the British public in their behalf. As a matter of course it is one-sided. He stands forth as an advocate and cannot therefore be expected to hold the balance of justice with an even hand. His article correctly analyzed amounts to a protest against British rule, against the policy of the British Government in India, and against the principles on which that policy is founded. More than once he threatens the British Government with Mahomedan disaffection for neglect of the claims of Mahomedans. Thus at the outset he says: "Unless effective measures of reform are adopted and that without delay, the unsatisfactory condition of the Mahommedans threatens to become a source of anxiety and danger to British administration in India." Again: "That a homogenous people like the Mahomedans of India, numbering fifty millions and having a common language and religion, should be discontented with the position they now occupy, is a matter for the serious consideration of the administrators of Indian policy." Further: "It is impossible

for those who have especial powers of observation to shut their eyes to the fact that there is a very wide and deep feeling of discontent existing at the present time among the Indian Mahomedans, and there is every danger if the feeling of discontent be allowed to grow chronic, that will, at some time not far distant, develop into an active feeling of disaffection." As a loyal subject Mr. Ameer Ali is quite right in bringing the state of Mahomedan feeling to the notice of Government, and he has certainly better opportunities of knowing it than we have. But has he rightly probed the causes? He seems to have forgotten the circumstances which brought about the Bengal Revolution in 1757. It was the intolerable oppression of Serajood-dowlah, which led the leaders of the Hindu community of the day to invite the British and assume the reins of Government in the same way that the English people invited the Prince of Orange to accept the sceptre of England. The early British rulers of Bengal naturally enough maintained Mahomedan influence in working out the consolidation of their own power and authority. Mr. Ameer Ali admits this. He says: "No material change was effected in the political condition of the Mahommedans or their system of government by this transfer of sovereignty. They continued to occupy the same position of influence and trust under the British as under the Mussulman emperors. The official language continued to be Persian. The Nizamat or administration of criminal justice was entrusted to the Nawab Nazim, whereas the East India Company, by virtue of the office of Dewan, assumed the charge not only of collecting the revenues, but also of administering civil justice. For some time subsequent to this assumption of power, the British Government advisedly left the entire administration, both for fiscal and judicial purposes, in the hands of native officers, the majority of whom were Mahomedans." But this state of things could not last for ever. In 1793 were inaugurated those judicial and fiscal reforms, which have contributed so much to the prosperity of Bengal. Mr. Ameer Ali remarks: "Most of these changes affected the Mahomedans indirectly only, but their general tendency was to deprive them of their influence and status. Up to this period the higher offices, fiscal as well as judicial, were filled by Mussulmans. A great proportion of the executive administration was also in their hands. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis introduced the system which forms the basis of the law throughout India at the present times. He separated the collection of the revenue from the administration of justice, and vested the functions, in different officers. The higher executive appointments were reserved exclusively for Europeans; only the subordinate officers of police being natives." Surely Mr. Ameer Ali will not deny that the Cornwallis system has completely revolutionized the system of Indian administration, and sowed those seeds of progress, which have fructified to the happiness of the people and to the glory of British rule. If the Mahomedans have, however, lagged behind in the race of progress, it is not the fault of the British Government. That Government has meted out justice with an even hand, and those who have not cared to profit by the opportunities offered by it must thank themselves for their backward position. The next blow, says Mr. Ameer Ali, which the British Government gave to the Mahomedans, was the enactment of the Resumption laws. He thus describes the effects of it: "Every Mahomedan family that failed to prove the *sanads* under which it held proprietary rights, as gifts from the Imperial court of Delhi, was immediately ousted from possession. Similarly, every Mahomedan endowment, where the grant was open to the smallest question, was declared invalid. Hundreds of princely families were thus completely beggared. In one district alone, out of a body of fifty-five Lakhirajdars, forty-nine were ousted from possession. The pleaders who conducted the proceedings, the witnesses who gave suborned testimony, the informers who carried tales to the resumption officers, were enriched, but the Mahommedans of these provinces, as a community, became completely ruined." So far Mr. Ameer Ali is quite correct. But he is mistaken if he thinks that the Hindus did not suffer from the blighting influence of the Resumption laws. It is, however, observable that if the operation of those laws was suspended or stopped, that result was entirely due to the exertions of the Hindus. The Hindus laboured for relief, and they shared the benefit with their Mahomedan fellow-subjects. The next grievance is the abolition of Persian as the language of the courts. This subject has been discussed threadbare, and we will not therefore repeat the old arguments. But we believe such an enlightened man as Mr. Ameer Ali will not deny that the people of every country have a right to seek justice in their own mother tongue. The *gravamen* of the charges, which Mr. Ameer Ali brings against the British Government, is the greater preference shewn to the Hindus compared with the Mahomedans in their employment in the public service. Mr. Ameer Ali says:

"At the time when Dr. Hunter wrote, the proportion of Mahommedans to Hindoos in the gazetted appointments was less than one-seventh; since 1880 the proportion has fallen below one-tenth. But it is in other and less conspicuous departments, where the distribution of state patronage is less closely watched, that the fate of the Mussulmans under the British rule may be more accurately observed. In the Foreign Office staff consisting of fifty-four officers, only one is a Mahomedan. In the Home Department staff, composed of sixty-three officers, only one employe is a Mahomedan. In the departments of Finance and Revenue, formed of seventy-five officers, not one is a Mahomedan. In the Comptroller-General's Office, with staff of 63 officers, not one is a Mahomedan. In the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal (General and Revenue Department), with a staff of ninety officers of a superior grade, there is not a single Mnssulman employe. The Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, composed of eighty-two officers, contain not a single Mahomedan. In the office of the Accountant-General of Bengal, out of 181 officers, no Mahommedan enjoys office. In the Board of Revenue, out of 113 assistants, only one belongs to the Mahommedan faith. In the office of the Inspector-General of Registration in Bengal, one Mahommedan only is employed. In the Customs Department, with a staff of 130 principal officers and assistants, the Mahomedans are conspicuous by their absence from the muster-roll. In the Preventive Department, in the Calcutta Collectorate, in the office of the Director-General of Post-offices in India, there is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, not a single Mahomedan employed. In the Postal Department, out of 2,035 officers, only 110 are Mahomedans. In the Telegraph Department, none. It is the same again in the Public Works Department. In the department of Public Instruction, out of 421 officers, only thirty-eight are Mahomedans. In the High Court, out of 298 officers, only forty-seven are Mahomedans. In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, of twenty-seven ministerial officers, only one is a Mahommedan. In considering the force of this calculation in Bengal, it is well to remember that one-third of the population at least is Mahomedan. In the Eastern districts, viz., Furreedpore, Pubna, Mymensingh, Rajshaye, Chittagong, Midnapore, Rungpore, &c., the Mussulmans outnumber the Hindoos, in some places forming two-thirds at least of the whole population."

Mr. Ameer Ali then tabulates the preference:

*Comparative Table of Mahomedan and Hindoo Employes in the Town of Calcutta and the Mofussil.*

| Designation of Offices. | Number of Hindu Employes. | Number of Christian Employes. | Number of Mahomedan Employes. | Total Number of Employes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy ... ... | 3 | 15 | — | 18 |
| Foreign Department ... | 39 | 14 | 1 | 54 |
| Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department ... | 39 | 23 | 1 | 63 |
| Department of Finance and Commerce ... ... | 17 | 58 | — | 75 |
| Comptroller-General's Office | 18 | 45 | — | 63 |
| Bengal Secretariat (General, Revenue, Financial and Statistical Departments)... | 15 | 75 | — | 90 |
| Judicial, Political, and Appointment Department ... | 16 | 64 | 2 | 82 |
| Accountant-General's Office | 12 | 169 | — | 181 |
| Board of Revenue ... | 24 | 88 | 1 | 113 |
| Department of Issue of Paper Currency ... ... | 11 | 7 | — | 18 |
| *Postal Department.* ... | — | — | — | — |
| Director-General's Office in Calcutta ... ... | 11 | 29 | — | 40 |
| Comptroller's Office (*Postal*) | 34 | 226 | 5 | 265 |
| Postmaster-General's Office.. | 65 | 264 | 37 | 366 |
| (In the *Interior or Mofussil*) In Western Bengal Circle.. | 7 | 763 | 22 | 792 |
| In Eastern Bengal Circle ... | 3 | 151 | 9 | 163 |
| In Behar and Orissa ... | 19 | 353 | 37 | 409 |
| Office of the Inspector-General of Registration ... | 4 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Customs Department ... | — | 130 | — | — |
| Office of the Director of Public Instruction ... | 1 | 21 | — | 22 |
| High Court Original Jurisdiction ... ... | 25 | 91 | — | 116 |
| High Court [Appellate side] | 20 | 115 | 47 | 182 |
| Legal Remembrancer's Office | 1 | 11 | 1 | 13 |
| Presidency Court of Small Causes .. ... | 8 | 18 | 1 | 27 |
| Surveyor-General's Office ... | 55 | 18 | 10 | 83 |
| Department of Public Instruction .. ... | 61 | 421 | 38 | 573 |

*List of Gazetted Officers.*

| | Christians. | Hindoos. | Mahomedans. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judges of the High Court of Judicature... | 12 | 1 | — | 13 |
| Covenanted Civil Servants appointed in England ... ... ... | 248 | 7 | — | 255 |
| Judicial Officers in the non-regulation districts ... .. ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors | 41 | 153 | 22 | 216 |
| Judges of Small Cause Courts and Subordinate Judges ... .. ... | 9 | 44 | 3 | 56 |
| District and Sessions Judges ... ... | 29 | 1 | — | 30 |
| Munsiffs ... ... ... | — | 247 | 14 | 261 |
| Police Department Gazetted Officers ... | 118 | 38 | 9 | 165 |
| Public Works Department ... ... | 167 | 217 | 17 | 401 |
| Medical Department ... ... | 98 | 24 | 3 | 125 |
| Department of Public Instruction ... | 53 | 98 | 6 | 157 |
| Registration Department ... ... | 4 | 18 | 3 | 25 |
| Forest, Excise, Assessed Tax, Custom, Salt Opium, Stamp, Stationery, Mints and Survey ... .. ... | 300 | 2 | — | 302 |
| Total ... | 1,080 | 850 | 77 | 2,007 |

We are sorry that in collecting and parading these facts Mr. Ameer Ali has forgotten one important truth, that in recruiting the public service the Government is bound to give preference to real merit, and not to a sentimental consideration of nationality or creed. It is because the Hindus in Bengal are more advanced, more capable, more energetic, and more public-spirited that they get greater preference. If the Mahomedans can shew the same qualities, they are sure to get the same preference. Take Mr. Ameer Ali's own case. Has he been repressed because he is a Mahomedan? Have Newab Abdul Lutief, Syed Ahmed, Syed Mahmood, Syed Ameer Hossein and other worthy Mahomedan gentlemen been repressed, because they are Mahomedans? Mr. Ameer Ali contradicts himself by the very facts he has adduced. He first refers to the comparatively small number of Mahomedans employed in the public services and then to their paucity in the independent professions. He says: "The independent professions form no exception to the rule, and are, for the most part, the monopoly of the Hindus. Forty years ago, the Mahomedan pleaders of the old Sudder Dewany Adalut formed by their wealth as well as by their number a most influential body of citizens. In 1881, out of a hundred or more pleaders practising in the High Court of Calcutta, only two are Mahomedans. Out of ninety-seven attorneys, only one is a Mahomedan. Excluding the higher medical officers who hold gazetted appointments, there are in Bengal about 200 assistant surgeons. Out of these, if my information be not incorrect, only four are Mahomedans. It is difficult to believe that the Government of Lord Ripon can be oblivious of the gravity of the danger involved in a continuance of this unfortunate situation." But is the British Government or are the Hindus responsible for "this unfortunate situation"? The Government cannot be accused of shutting out the Mahomedans from the independent professions nor can the Hindus of creating a monopoly in them. These professions are open to all comers, and if our Mahomedan fellow-subjects will not take advantage of the opportunities of education and advancement, which they enjoy in common with the Hindus, it is their own fault.

We confess we were not prepared to see such a liberal gentleman as Mr. Ameer Ali inveigh against the Government or give vent to a feeling of class jealousy against the Hindus, because of their larger employment in the public service, when the Mahomedans will not qualify themselves for it. The real grievance, he should bear in mind, is that the Natives, be they Hindus or Mahomedans, though perfectly qualified, do not receive justice in all cases, and it therefore behoves us all to band ourselves together and demand a fair recog-

nition of the claims of us all as a body. It will do no good to disperse our strength by raising class cries and fostering class jealousies. It is here where we find fault with Mr. Ameer Ali. We for one fully sympathise with the subject of his discourse, and submit that the field of State employment should be thrown open to all Indians alike without fear or favour, and that preference should be given to those, who might be best qualified for it. Merit should be the only test for reward.

## SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has infused life and activity into the London East Indian Association. That body had for some time past almost become extinct. But since Sir Richard became its President it has been resuscitated. A recent issue of the "Journal of the East Indian Association" contains an admirable paper on the Natives of India from the pen of Sir Richard Temple. There are one or two points in this paper which should receive the attentive consideration of the British Public.

The writer in the first place refers to the question of the improvement of the arrangements for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, and says that "this is a matter which will have the sympathy of members of the Association." He proceeds:—"It has been too much accepted as an axiom in India that the Natives, when highly educated, are fitted for the Indian Civil Service, but not for the administrative, or the higher branches of administration. One object should be to render the Natives fit to be administrators, and we shall not in my opinion, have done our duty until we make them so fit. We have already turned out completely educated Natives in some branches of Natural Philosophy and law. Especially in law have we succeeded, we have made them effective advocates, and upright, discriminating Judges. We have remaining the duty of rendering them able Magistrates and first-rate Collectors; and I repeat we shall not have done our duty until we have made them administrators. This is a point on which our rule compares unfavourably with Native rule. Native elicited the administrative genius which exists among the Natives, and we may hope so to arrange our education as to produce similar results, and train up Native Statesmen." The whole question of the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service demands the serious consideration of Parliament. Every body knows that close upon half a century ago Parliament had declared the eligibility of Natives of India to employment in the higher offices of the State in their own country. The Great Act of 1833 laid down positively that they should not be excluded in consequence of their religion or place of birth or residence. The section of the Act which provides for this runs as follows:—"That no native of the said territory nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall by reason of religion, place of birth, descent or colour or any of them, be disabled from holding *any place, office or employment whatever under the said Company*." When the Act of 1833 was being debated in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume "wished to know whether a Native might not be appointed a member of each of the different councils." Mr. Charles Grant, (afterwards Lord Glenelg) then President of the Board of Control, said in reply that "there was nothing to prevent a Native of British India becoming a Member of the Supreme Council and filling that fifth place which was not to be given to a servant of the Company." During the same debate Thomas Babington Macaulay delivered, in the name of the Ministers a remarkable speech in which he announced as the most essential point in the new charter, the free entrance of the Natives of India to the public service and their eligibility for all places except those of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. The Act of 1833 was followed by a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India which contained the following passage:—"They [the Court] conceive the section to mean that there shall be no governing caste in British India, that whatever other tests of qualification will be adopted no subject of the king, whether of Indian or British, or mixed descent shall be excluded from the posts usually conferred on our uncovenanted servants in India, or from the covenanted service itself, provided he be otherwise eligible." But we have the Duke of Argyll's admission made when His Grace was Secretary of State for India, in his place in the House of Lords, that the Government has not kept its engagements with the people of India in regard to their employment in the public service. For two decades the law declaring that Natives of India shall not be excluded from an office which they may be qualified to hold remained a dead letter. In 1836 Sir John Cam Hobhouse, (afterwards Lord Broughton) then President of the Board of Control, presented a writership to a son of the great Hindu Reformer, the celebrated Raja Ram Mohun Roy; but the Court of Directors refused to confirm the nomination. When, however the charter of the Company was renewed in 1853 the Covenanted Service was thrown open to public competion; but even then the Natives of India were practically shut out from the Covenanted Service. The Duke of Argyll, in the course of the speech alluded to above, distinctly said that "to make a competitive examination in London a condition absolutely barred the entrance of Natives into the service of the Crown." It is almost impossible for a foreigner to form an adequate conception of the sacrifices which a Native of India is required to make in proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service. He has to expatriate himself from his own country for some years, tear family ties, sacrifice religious feelings, incur heavy expenses, and other disadvantages for the sake of a mere chance of success in a competition to obtain a certificate for service in his own father-land. But in spite of these numerous and serious drawbacks a Native of India found his way to the Covenanted Civil Service in 1863. The maximum limit of age which had up to that time been 22 was at once reduced to 21, and the number of marks assigned to subjects which Natives of India find it comparatively easier to master was cut down. Still a foremost Native of India successfully passed the competive examination in London and obtained admission into the Covenanted Civil Service. The maximum limit of age was, therefore, further reduced to 19 in 1876; and since then only one Native of India has been able to pass the competitive examination.

From what has been said above it will be seen that the Natives of India have not had fair play in regard to their admission into the Covenanted Civil Service. The existing regulations which have practically shut out our countrymen from the service since 1876 should be modified and the maximum limit of age for admission into the competitive examination should be raised to 22, the figure at which it stood before 1863. The members of the East India Association should agitate for an alteration of the existing regulations for the Indian Civil Service Examination. It should be distinctly understood that all that our countrymen ask for in regard to their admission into the public service, is fair play. They decline all suggestions that some back-stairs way into the Civil Service, especially easy and smooth for them, be made. We have always fought against such proposals as against entire exclusion. We say emphatically that the preparation which Englishmen require to fit them for the Civil Service must be equally necessary for our countrymen. The difficulty of the competition is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service those who are unfit. We wish to be subjected to the same test, for the simple reason that we wish our unfit countrymen to be excluded from the service. As the existing regulations practically exclude the Natives of India from the Covenanted Civil Service, it is only fair that they should be altered. We hope the matter will continue to receive the earnest and careful attention of the East India Association. Sir Richard Temple speaks nothing but the truth when he says that it is accepted as an axiom in India that the Natives are not fit for the higher posts in the executive branch of the service. Natives have been appointed to High Court Judgeships and one of them even raised to the dignity temporarily of the Chief Justiceship of the largest and most advanced province in the Empire; but they are still shut out from District Magistrateships and Collectorships. The notion that Natives of India are not fit to hold the higher posts in the Executive Service is not founded on reason. Sir Charles Wingfield made the following remarks some years ago at a meeting of the East India Association:—"In the first place, it is our duty I think to give the people of India a larger share in its administration. Secondly, I know that natives are just as competent to have the charge of districts in point of integrity and ability as any European; and thirdly, the employment of natives tend to economy, because it is not necessary to pay natives for work in their own country such large salaries as you pay to Europeans to leave their own country." The testimony of a man like Sir Charles Wingfield to the fitness of the Natives of India for District Collectorships or Deputy Commissionerships ought to carry weight with the British public. In the judicial branch of the service our countrymen have had fair play and they have shown what they can do. The appointment of the first Native to the bench of the Calcutta High Court was merely a tentative measure; but the success of the experiment exceeded the sanguine expectations of even its most ardent supporters. No one can now dare question the fitness of Natives of India for high judicial employment. In the same way, our countrymen ought to be tried in the Executive line before they are pronounced unfit for the higher posts in that branch of the service. Give them fair trial first, and condemn them afterwards if they fail. But it is not fair that their unfitness should be assumed without any grounds whatever. Well does Sir Richard Temple say that the British Government will not have done its duty until it has made the Natives of India able Magistrates and first rate Collectors and that on this point British rule compared unfavourably with Native rule. Under the Mogul Emperors the highest posts in the public service were often conferred on the Natives of the country. These ruled provinces and commanded armies. Native rule, as Sir Richard Temple justly remarks, elicited the administrative genius which exists among the Natives. Since the country came under British rule our countrymen have had no opportunity to show their capacity for filling the higher posts of the administration. The descendants of men, who under Native Government, ruled provinces and commanded armies, have now to remain content with tahsildarships, moonsifships and extra Assistant Commissionerships or Deputy Collectorships.

## THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE AGRA COLLEGE.

### III.

IN THIS ARTICLE we propose to examine the grounds on which Mr. Deighton bases his statement in his reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81, that the working of the Agra College "was the reverse of satisfactory and successful result, and that little hope of any improvement exists." In the report for 1879-80 the Principal assigns two causes for the smallness of numbers in the College—*first*, an epidemic of fever; *second*, the competition of the Allahabad and Aligarh Colleges. The first was a temporary one, and it affected equally all educational institutions in the tract of excessive fever prevalence during the latter part of 1879. As Agra and the neighbouring districts suffered very much from the epidemic, it was only natural that the numbers attending the local College should have fallen off. In his report for 1879-80 Mr. Deighton records his opinion that the competition of the Allahabad and Aligarh Colleges is the main cause of the smallness of the number of students at Agra. But the fact is that only *two* students from the districts of the Agra Division are in the Muir Central College at Allahabad. It cannot, therefore, be maintained with any show of reason that the Agra College suffers from the competition of the Allahabad one. Of course, the competition of the Aligarh College has, to a certain extent,

affected the Agra College, and we will explain further on what measures might with advantage have been adopted in order to meet this competition. In his report for 1880-81 Mr. Deighton modified the views which he expressed in his previous report. He writes :—" Our numbers in the College statement have not increased, nor do they seem likely to increase. In my remarks upon this point last year, I perhaps attributed too much to the attractions held out by other Colleges, not giving sufficient weight to the limitation of scholarships to students who pass high in the University examinations. To this cause, no doubt, much may be ascribed." It will thus be seen that Mr. Deighton is quite at sea to account for the stagnation of the Agra College. In his anxiety to discover the cause for the decline of the institution he sometimes propounded one theory and sometimes another. As Principal of the institution over which Mr. Deighton has presided for twenty years, it was his bounden duty to enquire carefully why the College classes at Agra should have been unsolicited. How is it that while the numbers in the school department have risen from 149 in 1870 to 579 in 1882, the number in the College department has been decreasing since 1875. It should be remembered that no inquiry into the condition of the College nor any attempt to remodel it has been made during the last 15 years. Again, in the Entrance examination on which the numbers in the College so greatly depend the success has not come up to the average. It has not increased with the increase of numbers nor does it compare favourably with the success obtained in smaller and much less expensive schools. Did Mr. Deighton make any enquiry into this matter during the 20 years that he has presided over the institution? We have the testimony of Mr. Thomson, the Acting Principal of the College, that the pupils at Agra " are equal in diligence and ability to those of any other part of India." If so, why does not the success of the Agra College in the Entrance examination come up to the average? Sir George Couper, in reviewing the Director's reports for 1880-81, spoke of the tutorial staff of the Agra College in very high terms. But how is it that notwithstanding the able tutorial staff of the institution, the success it has achieved in the Entrance examination does not compare favourably with the success obtained in smaller and much less expensive schools. There must be some special cause for the failure of the Agra College which the Government is bound to find out, before it directs the institution to be closed. There must be something rotten in the state of Denmark.

It does seem really strange that Mr. Deighton should have written of his College in a desponding tone and recorded his deliberate opinion that no hope of any improvement exists, before adopting any measures for increasing the numbers in the College department. He admits that the restriction of scholarships to those who pass high in the University examinations tends to keep down the numbers in the College; but he thinks that the limitation is a healthy one and ought not to be removed. Let us, however, see what Mr. Griffith, the Director of Public Instruction, thinks of the restriction which Mr. Deighton, in his anxiety to get the Agra College abolished as soon as possible, justifies. The Director, in his report for 1879-80, observes :—" The restriction of F.A. and B.A. scholarships to students who pass in the first Division must for sometime to come keep down the diminishing number of our College students, and after careful consideration of the results of this restriction, I am not sure that the step, though theoretically right, was not practically premature. I am inclined to wish that this office were allowed the discretionary power of relaxing the present rule in favour of promising students, recommended for the indulgence by the Principals or Head Masters of their Colleges or schools, who have failed by a few remarks to attain the prescribed standard. In the past year only 17 of the 24 F.A. scholarships were awarded, and only five native students from the schools of the United Provinces in this disastrous year passed the Entrance examination in the first division." A state of things under which this is possible should be put an end to at once. The statistics collected by the late Mr. Sutcliffe, while Principal of the Presidency College, conclusively showed that the bulk of the students who resort to that College belong to the struggling middle class; and that no less than 25 per cent. of the students depends upon their scholarships for prosecuting their studies. There are 152 junior scholarships in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, all of which are annually awarded. But in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total number of F. A. or junior scholarships is only 24; but all of them are not annually awarded. Mr. Griffith approvingly quotes the following remarks on the working of the present system of scholarship made by Mr. Nesfield, Inspector of Oudh, who writes :—" The College scholarships are now restricted to those who pass some university examination, either the Entrance or the First Arts, in the first division. But the limitation of the first division seems scarcely advisable. In the Oudh scheme which has been abolished, scholarships were allowed to those who passed in the second division as well to those in the first, precedence being of course given to those who stood higher in the class list. A return to this system seems desirable; for, under the present restriction, many of the most promising students are lost to the service of the State. I may quote the instance of Lala Sita Ram, B. A. (now head-master of the Sitapur Zilla School), who matriculated from Fyzabad School about five years ago in the second division. With the help of a Government scholarship, which in old days could be given to such men, but which in these days he could not have got, he entered the Canning College, Lucknow. At the end of four years he headed the B. A. list among all the candidates of his year from all the Colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University. This shows that second division men may turn out to be quite as deserving as first division men, and if funds for scholarships are available, they could be utilized with advantage if the present restrictions were removed." Mr. Deighton accounts for the smallness of the number of students in the Agra College by the limitation of scholarships to students who pass the University examinations in the first division; and yet he writes against the removal of the restriction, probably acting under the belief that if the limitations were done away with, as recommended by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Nesfield, the members in the College department might increase and so prevent consummation apparently so devoutly wished for by him.

We have said above that the competition of the Aligurh College has, to some extent, affected the numbers of students attending the Agra College. This will not seem surprising when it is borne in mind that the committee of management of the Aligarh institution have since its establishment made exceptional efforts to attract students to its walls. " In the first place," as Mr. Lawrence points out, " education is given *gratis* to a considerable number of the students and for the others fees are fixed, not by the hard-and-fast rules in vogue in the Government Colleges, but by a committee who regulate their charges according to the circumstances of the parents." Experience has shown that the number of students attending a school or college in this country is greatly affected by change in the fees. This will be easily understood when it is remembered that the bulk of those who resort to our schools and colleges belong to the struggling middle classes, who find it difficult to make two ends meet. In 1870 the fees in the Agra College were raised considerably, and the immediate consequence was that the number of pupils fell off from 292 in 1869 to 186 in 1870. In 1873 the fees were again reduced and the attendance rose from 193 in 1873 to 306 in 1874. After giving these figures, Mr. Lawrence remarks :—" Similar but not so remarkable variations from the same causes have since occurred, and now a system of high fees is in vogue which undoubtedly prevents some pupils from attending the College. But it would be not only premature, but opposed to all experience to suppose, that the Aligurh College will be able to maintain a semi-charitable system of education, and even if it be conceded that the system will be maintained, I apprehend Government will be most reluctant to identify itself with a policy which it has repeatedly denounced, and which is open to unanswerable objections. I need hardly say that if gratis education was permitted at the Agra College (not to say encouraged as it seems to be at Aligarh) the number of students would be very different from what it now is." We are not advocates of a system of eleemosenary education; but at the same time we are strongly of opinion that the fees levied in our schools and Colleges should not be prohibitive. They must be suited to the circumstances of the majority of the people, who resort to them. The existing fees press severely on the guardians of the boys who are not scholarship-holders. The fee in the Indian State Colleges, as Mr. Roper Lethbridge has remarked, is one probably relatively higher than the similar fee in any other University in the world. Again, the numerous scholarships at the Aligarh College attract students to its walls—a fact which must be well known to Mr. Deighton, who is President of the Board which manages the institution. In order to meet the competition of the Aligarh College, the Principal of the Agra College should have recommended a reduction in the fees and endeavoured to increase the number of scholarships. But he did nothing of the kind. In 1880-81 a sum of Rs. 2,585 was spent in buying Government promissory notes on behalf of the College. These notes, to use Mr. Lawrences words, " represent accumulations of scholarship moneys which might have been given to successful students, to the College." Mr. Lawrence goes on to say :—" The indiscriminate conferring of scholarships on undeserving students is not recommended, but when Mr. Deighton found that his college was not making satisfactory progress, it would surely have been wiser to increase the number of scholarships, which would undoubtedly be an attraction in Agra, as they are to students of every College in the world rather than to allow available funds to accumulate. It might even have been a wiser policy to have conferred the scholarships for shortened periods on even indifferent students with a view to attract better students." We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in the passage just quoted. Contrast Mr. Deighton's action in investing scholarship moneys in Government promissory notes for the benefit of the College with the management at Aligarh, where no less than Rs. 4,136 were given as scholarships last year, and of the 28 students at the College no less than 22 received scholarships. This fact speaks for itself and scarcely requires any comment.

## FLOGGING IN THE BENGAL JAILS.

WE cannot feel sufficiently thankful to Mr. O'Donnell, M. P. for Dungarven, for his persevering efforts to keep India constantly before Parliament. There are so few members of Parliament, who take a genuine interest in India, that Mr. O'Donnell occupies an exceptional position in the House in this respect. We only wish that he did not give way to personal feeling in advocating the cause of India. He lately drew the attention of the House of Commons to flogging in the Bengal Jails. In doing so he gave expression to personal feeling against Sir Ashley Eden, which we cannot but regret. He himself admitted that the evil complained of had been remedied by Sir Ashley Eden, and yet he said that " had the forms of the House permitted, he would have moved for the appointment to the Indian Council of Sir Ashley Eden the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under whose tenure of office these floggings took place, was a condonation of reprehensible misgovernment calculated to hinder and discredit good government in India." He remarked, "when Sir Ashley Eden became aware of the state of the gaols in his own Presidency, he began to make effectual improvements. Writing on July 20, 1880, he admitted the extreme gravity of the case, and the fact that during 1879, the great mortality among the gaol population could not be attributed to the general condition of the public health." He stated that the chief cause of the increased sickness in the gaols was the new diet scale, which was insufficient for men, who were frequently in a poor state of health. And Sir Ashley had himself revised the diet

scale, added the morning meal, introduced the fortnightly weighment of prisoners in order to check under-feeding, and effected most substantial improvements in jail accommodation and sanitation, which are not to be met with in any other part of India, and for all this, instead of being thanked he was roundly abused by Mr. O'Donnell. He went to the length of saying that his brother had been prosecuted by Government, because he had given him information on the subject. This was a gratuitious statement. We are glad to observe that the Marquis of Hartington manfully took up the gauntlet thrown by the Member for Dungarven. His Lordship said:

The Marquis of Hartington regretted that in calling the attention of the House to what was, no doubt, a very important branch of Indian administration, the Hon. Member should have thought it necessary to make for the second time very unfounded charges against the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Before making any observations upon the prison diet and similar matters, he would refer what fell from the Hon. Member at the close of his speech. The Hon. Member said that some of his information came from his brother who had been exposed, so he alleged, to the most dastardly prosecution because he had supplied that information. Well, he knew that Mr. O'Donnell had had the misfortune to incur on more than one occasion the censure of the Governor of Bengal and of the Governor-General of India and knew that the recent conduct of Mr. O'Donnell had met with the most careful, minute, and impartial investigationt at the hands of the Governor of Bengal, of the members of the Supreme Council and of the Viceroy himself, and that the Viceroy was satisfied that Mr. O'Donnell had been treated with great consideration. He ventured to say there was not the slighest foundation for the statement that had been furnished to the Hon. Member that the action taken by officials with reference to his brother was influenced in the slightest degree by the course he had adopted with reference to the Bengal prisons. The Hon. Member had referred at great length to papers that he (the Marquis of Hartington) had laid on the table, and he had referred to what he called admissions. They were not admissions. Sir Ashley Eden was the first to call attention to those facts on which the Hon. Member had commented. It was Sir Ashley Eden who first brought to light the mismanagement, which, up to 1879, had prevailed in the prisons in Bengal. The Hon. Member complained that action was not taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as soon as the facts were brought to his knowledge. It was impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor, who had to administer the affairs of 40,000,000 people, to exercise personal supervision over the administration of prisons, and it was only when he had brought before him from time to time official reports that he could take action. The statement of the Hon Member that prisoners were starved was, no doubt, borne out by what Sir Ashley Eden had said, perhaps somewhat hastily, as to the great mortality having been caused by a change of diet. It appeared to be doubtful whether the great mortality was owing to starvation or to a chauge of diet. Dr. Lewis was of opinion that the mortality was not owing to a change of diet, and that the cause of the mortality must be sought for in some other direction. It was far more important to ascertain what were the real causes of sickness and mortality which prevailed in Bengal than whether some official had or had not failed in the discharge of his duties. He thought there could be no doubt that as soon as the attention of the Government of Bengal was called to the state of the Bengal prisons, measures were adopted which were likely to be productive of improvement not only in the gaols of Bengal, but in the whole of the country. It appeared to him that Sir Ashley Eden, far from deserving censure, deserved the highest approval of the House.

The statements of the Marquis of Hartington are fully borne out by the report on the Bengal Jails for the last year. Mr. Onslow, who took part in the discussion, thus spoke:

Mr. Onslow could not sit in his place, and listen to the remarks of the Hon. Member without assuring the House that Sir Ashley Eden was one of the ablest administrators we had in the Government of Bengal. He did not wish to say one word against the Hon. Member's brother, but he would say this, that no Hon. Member had a right to come to the House, and endeavour to get his brother out of a very serious difficulty into which he got entirely through his own fault in writing anonymous and scurrilous articles in newspapers and elsewhere. (Mr. O'Donnell.—No; that was the charge against him.) He did not know what the charge was, he knew it was the fact. He knew something about the gaols in India, and he knew that many years ago nothing could be more awful than their condition. He thought it was manifest there had been some reform. It was impossible to effect reforms in India all at once. That had to be done gradually. Any one who went to India would see that a thousand things wanted reform, but an immense amount of money was required to reform all of those things. He hoped that a real attempt would be made by the Government to ameliorate the condition of prisoners in India. With respect to what had been said as to the oppression of the Natives of India, he did not believe that they were oppressed, but that, on the contrary, they had never been better governed than they were at present.

We repeat we cannot but regret that Mr. O'Donnell should sometimes allow his personal feeling to get the better of his judgment. He would carry far more weight if he would discuss Indian matters in Parliament on broad grounds of justice and public policy without giving vent to personal feeling.

## THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

THE formal installation of the young Maharaja of Jeypore, which took place on the 6th instant, was celebrated with great *eclat*. In the days of the East India Company such ceremonies did not require the sanction of the Government of India, but since the transfer of Government from the Company to the Crown the Queen's authority has been paramount, and that paramountcy was completed on the 1st January 1877 by the assumption by Her Majesty of the imperial title. It has, therefore, now become the custom to obtain the sanction of the Paramount Power to adoption of heirs by Native Princes and to their formal installation on the *guddi*. The present Maharaja of Jeypore is a child of fortune. Like Cincinnatus he has been as it were taken from the plough to the throne. For the last two years the Maharaja has been qualifying himself for the performance of the high responsibilities which devolve upon His Highness. The Viceroy has now been pleased to vest His Highness with full powers, and Col. Walters, the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana, in installing His Highness on the *guddi*, made the following remarks:

Your Highness. A period of nearly two years has now elapsed since you were placed on the Gadi of your ancestors, during that time the Government of the State has been successfully carried on by a Council of a regency with your Highness, and the Resident as Joint-Residents. In a special address to you in the place by Colonel Bradford, the Agent to the Governor General in February 1881, you were informed that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India had expressed his deep anxiety that your Highness should use every endeavour to profit by the opportunities then afforded to you of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the duties of a ruler, and learning in what manner when the time came for you to take them unaided, you might best maintain the reputation of Jaipur State for enlightened progress which had been bequeathed to you by your honoured predecessor. During the period that had elapsed since those words are spoken, your Highness has had ample opportunity for making yourself acquainted with the duties which are now about to devolve upon you and have during the last few months taken an active personal part in the administration. On this day you complete your 21st and enter on your 22nd year and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has directed me to invest your Highness with full governing powers. It is a great pleasure to me to carry out this duty. My acquaintance with the Jaipur State dates back to a period prior to the birth of your Highness. [and I have always taken great interest in its welfare, In December 1856, I first rode through the beautiful ghauts which guard the entrance to this picturesque city. In those days no roads existed, and I well remember losing my way whilst marching from Bhurana to my next encamping ground. Since that time many and great changes have taken place, good metalled and bridged roads extending over more than 300 miles enable the traveller to make his journey with ease and comfort, whilst the State is traversed for 144 miles by the Rajputana Malwa Railway. The city of Jaipur has since the date of its foundation by the famous Maharaja Sivai Jai Sing Bahadur in A. D. 1728 ever been famous for beauty and elegance, and the name of Jai Sing will always be revered as its founder, whilst to the present and future generations the rule of the late lamented Maharaja Sivai Ram Sing Bahadur will be conspicuously marked by the splendid improvements made by his Highness to render Jaipur what it is now the finest city in India, and in some ways perhaps one of the most beautiful in the world. I need not mention the various buildings and institutions erected during his rule, for they are standing memorials to his munificence and architectural taste. Whilst so much has been done in and around the city of Jaipur itself the State from whence comes all the wealth that has been rendered possible such lavish expenditure, has not been neglected. Irrigation works, so necessary and important for the protection and preservation of the vast cultivating and other classes in India where famine periodically casts its black shadow over the lands, have been constructed on which large sums have been expended. The country has been opened up as I said before by roads, and its prosperity has in consequence considerably increased. When I first passed through the state 26 years ago, cultivation was only visible in small scattered patches; now it extends and is yearly extending over the length and breadth of the land, and I believe the people to be generally happy and prosperous. For all that has been done to extend irrigation and to construct works of public utility of every kind within the last few years, Your highness is much indebted to my friend Major Jacob and those who have served under him The late Maharaj ever took a deep interest in the great work of education as shown by the fine college at Jaipur itself and the various schools that now exist, but though his Highness spent large sums on and paid great attention to the subject of education, still much remains to be done. Education is required for the prince, the noble and the peasant. The Mayo College at Ajmir in which I hope your Highness will always take a great interest, provides tuition for the young Princes and sons of the nobles of the land. Your various institutions in Jaipur itself supply the means of education to the wealthy and to the poor alike, but it is in the interior of the State where education, that is primary education, is needed and in this one a vast sphere of usefulness lies open to your Highness. Some better system for the proper and speedy dispensation of law and justice throughout land, the improvement, extension and supervision of the police and a better administration of the revenue department of the State especially customs are also questions to which your Highness will do well to pay early and careful attention. I am glad to say that with the many changes and improvements that have taken place not only in Jaipur but in Rajputana generally, a marked and vast change amongst the chiefs themselves when I first entered on political employment, chiefs of Rajputana held themselves aloof rarely left their states or even their capitals now visits and meetings between the rulers of different states are of frequent occurrence and to this I attribute one great improvement that is beginning to show itself in this province. I allude to the greater facilities now afforded for the arrest and surrender of criminals. It has been owing to the freedom with which the bad characters of one state found refuge and protection in another, and neighbouring State, that much of the anarchy and lawlessness which for so long gave Rajputana a bad name and which I am sorry to say still exists to some extent has been possible, It is pleasant to note that the good work is progressing, and that during the last years much has been done throughout Rajputana to put done violent crimes, but it is only by the Chiefs of each State loyally and heartily determining to assist its neighbours that this great evil can be completely eradicated,

Maharaja, a great future lies before you, if you do but determine from the outset that it shall be great and good. You succeeded to no impoverished inheritance. The coffers of the State are well filled. You possess loyal and trusty councillors, an administration which only requires your highness' careful and watchful supervision to render it equal to the right and just performance of all the many and varied duties that devolve upon it. You have in Major Prideaux an earnest, and I think trusted, friend ever ready and anxious to assist you with advice and counsel. You are yet but very young, and if you desire, as I feel sure you do desire to become a successful ruler, you must never hesitate to ask for and be guided by the advice of those who by their age and experience are well able to assist you at all times, and I trust you will place full confidence in and give every support to the members of your council who have carried on the duty of governing the country during your Highness' minority. His Excellency Lord Ripon watch with deep interest the manner in which your Highness conduces during the next few years of your life the great and responsible duties which from this date devolve upon you. I myself shall always look back with satisfaction to the part I have had to perform in the ceremonies of this day, and your Highness may rest assured that I as well as all your other numerous friends will ever take interest in the future career of your Highness which we all trust may be a long happy and prosperous one.

Nothing could be better in spirit than the above address. One thing, however we miss. Col. Walters did not say whether any limitation has been put upon the powers of the Maharaja. The Maharaja replied by proxy to the following effect:

Colonel Walters.—The kind favour and friendly feelings of Government towards my ancestral house and the latter's loyalty to Government have continued from a long time. The present prosperous condition of the Dhomdhar State is principally owing to the above circumstance. The kind favour and affectionate regard with which Government has taken care of myself and my house for the last two years making it over to me now in sound and good condition are to be reckoned with the innumerable benefits which my house has received at the hands of Government. When I think over the kindness and friendly concern of the Government in behalf of this State both during the past and for the present I feel it beyond my power adequately to thank the Government for the same. I sincerely trust that the ties of friendship which have united this State with Government will always continue to endure and will be strengthened more and more in time. I earnestly pray to God to enable me at all times to act in accordance with my feelings of loyalty to work out the welfare of this State. If God helps me with success in these respects, I shall deem the ends of my life fulfilled.

We wish the Maharaja long life, prosperity, and happiness.

## THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Cooper's Hill College took place on the 28th July last. In the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Enfield represented the India Office on the occasion, and among those present were some distinguished Anglo-Indians, such as Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir William Muir, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Henry Norman, General Richard Strachey, Sir Ashley Eden and Sir George *Campbell*. *The President*

of the College, Sir Alexander Taylor, laid before the meeting the main features of the work of the year. He alluded to the changes which had come over the College. Competition was formerly necessary for admission, but now a single pass examination is required. The scope of the College has been widened considerably. It has not only become an institution for training engineers for the United Kingdom and its dependencies, but it also contains a certain number of gentlemen who are in training for the Forest Department in India. The year just closed was the first session under the new system. Sir Alexander Taylor states that the new arrangements are working excellently. With the introduction of the new system, the teaching of the Hindustani language and Indian History has been discontinued, because it is not of value to the College as a whole, its advantages being confined to those who may choose an Indian career. Sir Alexander Taylor would have us believe that even this change has been attended with an important advantage. It gives, he urges, more time than before, for those subjects which would-be engineers sought to learn. Granted; but the students who may choose an Indian career will be at a great disadvantage in consequence of their ignorance of the Hindustani language and Indian History. This disadvantage is a serious one, for which a somewhat greater proficiency in the subjects which students in a College devoted entirely to engineering should learn, is not an adequate compensation.

Sir Alexander Taylor tells us that eighteen Indian appointments will be offered to the students of the Cooper's Hill College who enter this year. He does not hesitate to say that these appointments "are valuable prizes to those who prefer an Indian career in the service of Government to the greater uncertainties, but perhaps more brilliant possibility, which attend the struggle for success in the open profession at home." The importance of this statement cannot be over-estimated. The Civil Engineers who come out to this country are apt to think that they have conferred a great obligation on India by accepting appointments in this country, and they complain loudly if promotion does not fall to their lot with the rapidity desired by them. They are never tired of speaking of their so-called grievances. Sir Alexander Taylor, in addressing the students of the College, gave them a most valuable piece of advice. "Above all things," he said, "let nothing tempt you to have a grievance. A man with a grievance is already half-minded; he is a nuisance to his friends; the spring is taken out of him, and the winter of discontent goes very far to make him a useless man." If a public servant with a grievance is a useless man, most of the Civil Engineers in the Indian Public Works Department belong to this class. Even Sir Andrew Clarke's most costly retirement scheme has not removed their complaints. They are complaining as loudly as before that of the alleged slowness of promotion. Sir Alexander Taylor went on to say:—"Take, my advice, under all discouragement do your very best, not chiefly because it is to your interest to do so, but let your motive be because it is your duty. Next, when in India, never forget that you are Christian gentlemen, and that you are surrounded by heathens, who closely watch your every act. It will not do for you to say——'Oh, I am too far down the ladder; no one will think of me as an example.' It is not so. It is a fact that, under no circumstances, in India, can an Englishman say that he is not an example to those around him, either for good or for evil. Under these circumstances, you all know what your duty is, and I would very specially urge you to let nothing tempt you to swerve from doing it." We hope the young men to whom this valuable piece of advice was given will abide by it when they come out to this country.

Lord Enfield who followed Sir Alexander Taylor announced that, on the recommendation of the Board of Visitors, the Secretary of State would sanction the expenditure which was required for suitable laboratories, a new class room, and a specimen room with proper machinery. The additional expenditure will, of course, be provided from the Indian revenues, and though Lord Enfield did not mention its amount, we have no doubt it will come to a good round sum. Now that the specialty of the Cooper's Hill College has ceased to exist, and it is now an institution for training engineers for the United Kingdom and its dependencies, not a single farthing ought to be spent upon it from the revenues of India. But strange to say, neither Sir Alexander Taylor nor Lord Enfield touched on this most important question. There is no reason why the dumb and unrepresented Indian peasant who, even in tolerably good seasons, finds it extremely hard to make the two ends meet, should be made to pay nearly three lakhs of rupees per annum for the maintenance of an institution which exists for the benefit of the British Empire as a whole. We trust Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring will take up the matter in right earnest and strongly represent to the Secretary of State the injustice of supporting the Cooper's Hill College under its new constitution from the Indian revenues.

## DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT BOMBAY.]

I NOTICE with considerable satisfaction in this morning's paper a telegram from a Simla correspondent regarding Departmental Examinations.

It runs thus—"A plan for filling vacancies in Government offices by competitive examinations has been resolved upon."

Then follows a detailed account of the subjects in which applicants for Government service will have to be examined, and the telegram concludes with the statement that full particulars will be found in the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd instant.

It will be remembered by all readers of the *Patriot* that I advocated this measure some time ago, and whether my idea has been adopted by Government or whether it is spontaneous, the chance of its bearing fruit is now offered to the public.

Not having seen the *Gazette of India* I can only hope the resolution is comprehensive, and that no distinction is made between Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives.

The present system of giving away places by patronage is decidedly bad, and an unscrupulous head of an office has it in his power to fill his office with incompetent men, who are of no real use to the State.

The competitive system is the fairest, and every man stands or falls on his merits, and though I cannot allow that a *single* examination in chance questions fully and finally decides any man's ability it is a juster way of disposing of Government appointments than allowing the gift of them to remain in the hands of the temporary head of an office.

Closely connected with this subject of Government situations, comes that of pay.

At present the remuneration offered for service done, is out of all proportion, and we find ourselves facing the curious fact that the hardest workers are the poorest paid men in a department.

It is true that in the army, and in many other paths of life, the hard workers are not so well paid for their labour, as the easier worked ones; but this fact is easy to understand since the mental work of the latter is far more valuable than the bodily exertions of the former. But in the Civil Service it is not so, or not so to so great an extent.

In all our offices mental and scribely work, is the commodity for which Government pays, and it is supposed to, and in reality should pay in proportion as it receives more or less of the brain work of its servants.

But a glance at the monthly pay bills of an office will show that this is not the case; and that in many instances the pay is out of all proportion to the abilities of the workers and the amount of work done by them.

It will be found, that the head of an office receives at least Rs. one thousand per mensem; (often three times that amount), whilst his head-superintendent, generally the most experienced man in the office, receives at the very outside only one hundred and fifty.

If you examine this fact, and better still if you examine the men, you will find the Superintendent in many cases better able to manage the office than his superior, and as a rule you will find him a far harder worker: yet despite the fact, the one draws at least five times greater pay than the other.

Of course there exists an explanation, and it is, that the head of the office possesses more discrimination than his subordinate. He is the director, the Captain as it were, of one particular position of the machine of the State, and being a man in authority it is most necessary that he should be supplied with funds sufficient to support his dignity, whilst his worthy Superintendent needs no such aid; and his simple wants being amply provided for by his modest pay.

This is true enough, but the enormous difference in the pay of the two men who practically do the same work and the balance being in favour of the experienced superintendent who throws the weight of his experience in addition to his brain and his mechanical labour into the balance, seems to urge that despite the necessity of maintaining the dignity of the senior, the pecuniary reward of the hard working junior should be more closely approximated to that of his chief, and that he should be permitted a chance of one day rising to the highest office himself.

The fact, that a clerk *cannot* rise, greatly depresses the men Government are educating so highly, and concerning whose future they are now taking so great an interest.

If a clerk is to stagnate for a life-time on Rs. 30 a month in an office, what is the good of educating him up to the standard of a B. A.? Much better that he should utilize the time he spends in study, in earning a living for himself and family, in some occupation requiring exertion of body, and not of brain.

There is another point, too, that appears to demand the attention of Government, and that is the practice of fining clerks for trivial offences. This is a matter that I maintain should never be allowed to rest with their immediate superiors.

All men are liable to make mistakes, and if there are the results of gross carelessness, serious notice should be taken of the offences, but where a good and reasonable excuse is offered I certainly think great temperance should be exhibited.

I am aware that at present it is the custom to inflict fines for the most trifling offences, under the impression that such fines act as effective warnings to the offenders; but I am perfectly sure that Government, as at present represented by Lord Ripon, would indignantly vetoe them if the cause for their imposition was brought to his notice.

In conclusion I would urge, that with this scheme of competitive examination for the public service, Government should secure 3 extra points of interest by equalising salaries, by encouraging promotion from the lowest to the highest grades of the service, and by declaring that no fine should be levied on any clerk without a statement of the cause being first presented to the local Government.

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE NEWS from Egypt do not indicate a near approach of the close of the war. Arabi Pasha has been strengthening his position, and the little skirmishes his men have had with our troops seem to show that they are quite up to their work. Sir Garnet Wolsely is hampered by want of facility of transport. The Sultan has at last signed the Military Convention with England, but its terms have not yet been published. Turkey has at last proclaimed Arabi Pasha a rebel.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S tour it would seem has borne more substantial fruit in the district of Pubna than in other districts. The *Englishman's* correspondent says:

One of them has offered to build a girls' school at his own expense, and the building is not to be of lath and plaster, but of substantial masonry. Another has subscribed Rs. 2,000 for a Vernacular school which now finds habitation in a hired house, and a third has given Rs. 5,000 towards the erection of a Town Hall. The Lieutenant-Governor was invited to lay the foundation stone of this building, and after inspection of the plans, of which certain alterations were suggested and accepted, the ceremony was performed in the presence of a large throng of admiring spectators. The donor of this handsome gift is the young Zemindar of Tarash who stood forward in purple and gold to receive the compliments of the Lieutenant-Governor and the approval of his friends.

From Pubna His Honor steamed up to Rampore Bauleah, where His Honor laid the foundation-stone of a new building for the Rajshaye College. The correspondent writes:

The Rajshahaye College originated in the form of a Zillah-School in the year 1836, was raised in 1873 to a second grade College, and subsequently, in 1878, to a first grade College, the additional expenditure being met partly by the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Nath Roy Bahadur, of Dubulhati, by the interest on one hundred and fifty thousand rupees munificently contributed by Promotho Nath Ray, the Raja of Diggapatia, and partly by a State contribution of Rs. 600 per annum. The existing school building was erected at the expence of Maharani Sarat Sundari Debya of Putia, by whose liberality the wall and railings surrounding the school house compound were also provided.

The Raja of Digaputia as the largest donor took a fitting part in this ceremony.

From Rampore Bauleah His Honor went to Berhampore where he was received with great enthusiasm and *eclat*. On the 5th instant His Honor arrived at Krishnaghur where the leading men of the district had collected to welcome him. We have neither time nor space to give a full account of his visit to the capital of Nuddea, where addresses were presented to His Honor, who returned suitable replies. We have received full account of the visit of His Honor to Krishgnaghur, which came to hand too late for insertions in this issue.

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THE SALEM RIOTS it would seem were a very serious affair. It is stated that 20 persons were killed, and over 300 wounded in the riots. Up to August 31st, 163 persons have been arrested in connection with the disturbances. According to the *Madras Mail* "the key to the whole affair at Salem is the existence of a Mahomedan mosque in the midst of a group of Hindoo temples. The Hindoos objected to the site chosen, but their objections were not heeded. Then, besides the perpetual grievance or the presence of the mosque, its erection quite destroyed the old liberty enjoyed by the Hindoos in the matter of processions. In other words, the existence of the grievance and wrong under which they originally laboured as a consequence of the building of the *musjid* was constantly renewed, and constantly forced upon their attention by maimed rites, and processions shorn of their importance at the point where that importance became most essential. The mosque at Salem was only built so recently as 1878, and stands not only in the midst of a group of Hindoo temples, but at a point where four roads meet in a quarter almost exclusively inhabited by Hindoos, and called because of its temples, Shevapett." The *Indian Daily News* then remarks upon the above:

Under these circumstances the Mahomedans must be considered the aggressors. They thrust themselves into a Hindu community, and did that one thing which would be most offensive, the most continuously offensive, to the Hindus. The Government should cure the folly and want of judgment shown by the District Magistrate in 1878 in granting permission for a mosque to be built in such a situation, and should rule that the Mahomedans cannot be permitted to do that which is an outrage upon the feelings of the Hindus. The spirit which prompted them to select the one site where their mosque would be a grievance, is a spirit to be put down, for it is a spirit which takes no thought of the public peace, and exhibits in one of its worst forms that intolerance and contempt felt by Mahomedans for those who are not of the faith. If the mosque is allowed to be rebuilt on the same spot, we do not see what hope the Government can have of maintaining peace at Salem, for of necessity in such a case Hindus and Mahomedans must, consciously or unconsciously, insult each other every day.

We entirely concur. We prefer to express our opinion in the language of our contemporary, whose religion makes him a wholly disinterested witness in the matter.

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WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY glad to observe that the Government of India has resolved to introduce the competitive system for the selection of clerks for the Secretariats and allied offices. The clerks will be classified into two divisions, the upper and the lower, the former will comprise all appointments the pay of which is Rs. 200 and upwards, the latter all appointments (other than those of mere copyists) the pay of which is below that sum. We highly appreciate this move of the Government of India. We wish that the competitive system should be introduced into all public offices. We are, however, of opinion that University graduates should be exempted from further examinations. Some consideration ought to be shewn to their academic distinctions.

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THE PROPOSAL of the Government of India to permit the use of postage stamps as receipt stamps is of great public importance. There can be no doubt that the free use of postage stamps for both purposes would be a source of great convenience to the public. The only objection is, as it is stated in the Government Resolution, that the unified stamp, after being employed for stamping receipts, would be liable to be fraudulently re-used in payment of postage. As a safeguard against abuse or fraud the Government proposes to have the unified stamps printed in doubly fugitive ink, so that any attempt to remove the defacement would involve the destruction of the imprint. But the Government admits that this precaution will not prevent the danger, which there is in the possibility of stamps which have once been used in payment of stamp duties being used a second time as postage stamps—a danger which arises out of the existing practice under which senders of letters deface the stamps which they put upon their letters in order to prevent the stamps being moved either before the letters are posted or while in transit through the Post Office. The Government of India accordingly proposes that no postage stamps should be defaced by senders of letters. We have, however, our own misgivings on this point. If the postage stamps be not defaced when affixed on letters, they may be taken off and fraudulently used again; it is true that the Post Office will be able to discover the fraud by the detection of the destruction of the imprint in fugitive ink, the real author of the fraud may not be detected and innocent parties may consequently suffer. This to our mind is the only hitch in the matter.

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CHITTAGONG seems to be considerably agitated by the capricious exercise of patronage by the Commissioner of the Division. The following statement, which is authenticated, gives the facts of a rather scandalous case:

Statement of facts of the case of Prasanna Kumar Chowdry late a Sub-Deputy Collector employed on Land Registration work in Chittagong.

A special Sub-Deputy Collector in Chittagong died.

The Collector under instructions from the Commissioner invited candidates and selected Prasanna Kumar from among 12 candidates to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioner sanctioned the Collector's nomination unreservedly on 23rd March 1882, and in virtue of this sanction Prasanna Kumar took charge of the appointment on the following day. It may be noted that the Commissioner passed orders on the subject whilst he was in camp in the Hill Tracts away from his Personal Assistant Babu Shib Chunder Nag. On the 19th April 1882, after the Commissioner had returned to the head-quarters at Chittagong, a requisition was issued from the Commissioner's office demanding of the Collector a statement of the several candidates' qualifications and of the grounds of Prasanna Kumar's selection.

On the 11th May 1882 the Collector sent his reply in the following terms: "Babu Prasanna Kumar Chowdry has 12 years' continued service and has risen steadily from a small appointment to one of much responsibility on Rs. 75 per mensem. I have seen plenty of his works and have formed a very good opinion of his abilities and his steady working which is fully borne out by his antecedents. In service and qualifications he is equal to any and superior to several of the present Land Registration Sub-Deputy Collectors. On these grounds I selected him. Of the other applicants. Nos. 1 and 2 are much older men than the nominee and drawing one-third less pay (Rs. 50 each.) No. 4 is somewhat sickly and also drawing Rs. 40. None of these three are equally competent with the nominee to get through the press of work required by the Board from the Land Registration Sub-Deputy Collectors. No. 5, 6 and 7 are all very considerably junior and not of equal qualifications.

No. 8 had been nominated by me for temporary employment of a similar kind once before and disapproved by you.

No. 9, 10, 11 all distinctly less qualified by previous services and attainments.

No. 12 is a very good and rising officer, but is considerably junior in service and also holds a post of Rs. 58 whereas the nominee was on a post of Rs. 75.

I considered all these points carefully in making my selection and I feel quite assured that the nominee was in all respects the best qualified for the post."

2. Then followed the Commissioner's decisions on appeals from the unsuccessful candidates in which Prasanna's nomination remained confirmed.

3. On 18th August 1882 or 4½ months after Prasanna Kumar had held the appointment with credit, the Commissioner informed the Collector that Prasanna's appointment had been cancelled by Government.

Why should Government do so or what might have led Government to doubt Prasanna's capacity remains a mystery to the Collector as well as to the public. What further opinion Mr. Manson, the Collector, recorded of Prasanna Kumar is reproduced below:

"Having heard nothing officially or otherwise of any intended change in the appointment, I do not know how far the Sub-Deputy Collector's information may be correct. I can give him a very good character for capacity and methodical careful attention to his work and can testify to his having shewn himself thoroughly fitted for the work during the months he has been doing it.

The memo in the margin will show that the work done by Prasanna Kumar during his incumbency is in far excess of the work discharged by other Land Registration Sub-Deputy Collectors in the district. The returns in the subordinate's office will verify the above information."

4. Babu Taranath Bose, who has been nominated by the Commissioner without the consent of the Collector who is directly responsible for the work of his subordinates, did not apply for the appointment. He has had no experience of the landed peculiarities of the district of Chittagong and had held no higher appointments than Prasanna Kumar did in the Government service. He also began his service as a head-constable in the Police, but was the fact specifically mentioned when his nomination was reported to Government?

5. Had the Commissioner in the first instance vetoed the Collector's nomination, Prasanna Kumar would not have been subjected to so much expense, trouble, harassment and disappointment.

This case it would seem has evoked the sympathy of the whole people of Chittagong, who have made a common cause with the poor Sub-Deputy. There seems to be a latent feeling among them that the Commissioner is an unconscious tool in the hands of his Personal Assistant, who they say pulls the wires from behind, and who is pushing his relatives forward. This may or may not be the case; we would be the last to impute motives to any person, be he Commissioner or his Personal Assistant or anybody else, but we cannot forget that at the time of the Fenua scandals Mr. Lowis proved too weak an official, and that whatever his other merits dame Rumour does not give him credit for decision of character. The present case affords a curious confirmation of this trait in his character. He first sanctions the appointment of the sub-deputy on the recommendation of the Collector—Mr. Lowis was then in camp—that officer does his work with the approbation of his official superior for 4½ months—and after this pretty long period disallows the appointment when he returns to the head-quarters and consorts with his Personal Assistant. We do not mean to say that the two facts stand as cause and effect, but the coincidence is remarkable. But we cannot believe that the Government will tolerate such freak of power. Neither Mr. Peacock nor Mr. Thompson, we feel convinced, will tolerate such gross injustice as this case involves.

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THE SPIRIT in which the *Times* notices the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to be Acting Chief Justice is most gratifying and calls for our grateful recognition. We wish we could give the article *in extenso*. We will give a few extracts:

Organs of native opinion are not canvassing the selection with a view to consider whether the judge deserves his dignity. To them it is simply a sign of a victory accredited to Hindoos in some imagined competition of races. To Englishmen at home the announcement will be acceptable on more than one ground. They will rejoice that any vestige of inequality in official treatment should have been removed. They are as fearful as natives of an official disposition to distinguish between races. They will be yet more pleased at the tendency the choice indicates towards an effacement of the barriers which have separated the dominant power in India and its subjects. So far as natives of India shew themselves able to act upon these principles; they are not merely, willing but glad to accept their companionship in the functions of sovereignty. When a Hindoo lawyer has gained a recognition which excuses and even demands his installation in the post of Chief Justice, it may be assumed that numbers of his fellows have made no little progress in a similar direction. Whether the points in which natives and their British administrator differ to the credit principally of the natives of or Englishmen, it must be equally matter of congratulations that natives are learning to bridge over the chasm between them. Great Britain reigns in India in virtue of her mission to subdue and pacify the strifes and rivalries which have devoured the peninsula since its history began. Great Britain is continually searching for the point of view from which Indian interests can be most comprehensively surveyed and most carefully guarded. If this, which is the creed of all just and generous Englishmen, were correctly appreciated by native opinion in India, an appointment like that of Chief Justice Garth's deputy would excite all the gratification it has caused in native circles; the gratification might, perhaps have had a somewhat different origin and direction. At present there seems an inclination to construe the appointment as a recantation of an implied ordinance of exclusion of competent natives from conspicuous posts. That is not its meaning. No such exclusion has at all events for many years been intended. This Hindoo gentleman has been named to preside simply because he happens to be a jurist plainly marked out by his attainments for a primary, temporary or permanent, in a High Court of British India. His elevation is no triumph of race over race; it is a tribute to personal merit in an honorable professional competition conducted without preference or prejudice. That a Hindoo should have surmounted the difficulties of insight into a legal system very complex and in some particulars alien to native ideas, ought to be the true source of satisfaction. It is a satisfaction which Englishmen and natives of India may lawfully share between them.

We entirely concur. We do not regard the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter "as a triumph of race over race." We consider it a just recognition of a just claim, and we admire Lord Ripon, because he has had the moral courage to recognise that claim. It is the thorough impartiality of Lord Ripon's action, which has raised his Lordship' Government so much in public estimation, and called forth enthusiastic expressions of gratitude from one end of the Indian continent to the other.

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IN A RECENT issue we noticed the arbitrary order of the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet compelling Manipuri prisoners in the Sylhet jail to eat food cooked by others. They had protested against this order, saying that their caste would be violated, but the Deputy Commissioner would not listen to them. The *Assam News* says:

But the prisoners positively refused to take food cooked by a person of a different caste and thereby, as they said, to break their own, and persisted in the refusal for three days, in spite of threats that they would be flogged if they did not obey the orders. On the third day some of them were actually subjected to a severe castigation during the infliction of which one of them, we are told, fainted away and then they were put on half ration in solitary confinement for seven days.

A representation was made to the Assam Government on their behalf and a telegram was also sent to the Viceroy, who was graciously pleased to intimate that the matter had been referred to the Chief Commissioner for consideration and order. The result is that the prayer of the poor Manipuris has been granted All honor to Lord Ripon for his timely and generous intervention, but we hope His Excellency will see the propriety of taking proper notice of the arbitrary and capricious proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner.

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WE ARE GALD to learn that at the last chapter of the Royal Order of Melusine Mr. Patrick McGuire of this town was proclaimed a Knight of the Order. This honor, we understand, has been conferred upon him through the influence of Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore, who is himself a Knight Commander of the Order. The Order is one of the oldest in Europe having been founded in the year 1193 by the famous Crusader Guy de Lusingnan, King of Jerusalem. Mr. McGuire is a literary character; he has lately been invited to furnish accounts of leading men of India for "Men of the Time."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHIDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handhor for the Nursery," writes:—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday*, 9TH *September*, 1882.

Our commercial affairs did not exhibit any interesting feature during the week under review, the market remained dull and operations were confined within narrow limits.

Import market continued depressed and nothing of importance transpired in Piece-Goods except limited transactions in Grey description.

In Yarns—there was no enquiry for 40s but higher counts and country manufactures met with some.

In Exports—11000 chests of Tea were offered at the public sale held on the 7th instant only 9750 of which found buyers, there was no animation, and prices ruled lower.

Jute—there was a better demand which led to a fair amount of business in *Pucca bales* at the full current market rates—in consequence of the news of some revival in the trade at Dundee and Liverpool markets, which has also helped the prices for loose Jute to advance 4 to 6 annas in good sorts, 2 to 3 annas in medium and low, whilst Daorah remained the same as before.

Wheat—in consequence of prices having declined at London markets, shippers are unwilling to operate here at the present rates which when compared to those ruling there, hold out no inducement whatever.

Oil-seeds—market steady but quiet, rather unusual at this season of the year.

MONETARY.

Money market remained unaltered, previous rates for discount and interest continued to rule both at the Bank of Bengal as well as in the open market.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Found more buyers this week than at the last, prices have also advanced 3 to 4 annas for 4 per cent. whilst 4½ remained the same as before.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There was less enquiry for these and nothing of importance transpired.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pleaders Association, Jhenidah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Maharaj Kumar of Bettia | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Nundjee, Manbhoom | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Indore Native Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Nouranga Marwari Esq., Ranchi | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| S. Raghavachar, Esq. Bangalore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| District Supdt. of Works, Bhagulpore | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjee, Dumka | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Saroda Churn Gan, Kallygunge | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Nurendra Narain Roy, Meherpore | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sreeram Gangooly, Goari | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Troyluck Nath Mookerjee, Gowhatty | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Kalicanund Roy, Sooburnopore | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Poorna Chunder Ghose, Bauleah | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Ashootose Mukerjee, Durbhanga | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Burra Banki | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Kally Kishore Das, Bajitpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Obhoy Coomar Sen, Jehanabad | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Promoda Nath Mukerji, Mansa | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Kylash Chunder Bose, Manickgunge | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Dhurmodas Laha, Dinagepore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Brojo Mohun Mitra, Rawalpindee | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Muddon Mohun Ghose, Mooktagacha | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Annoda Persad, Mozoomdar, Jubbulpore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Pertap Narain Singh, Bancoorah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Jodo Nath Roy, Jonardonpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |

ERATUM

For ,, Bunwari Lal Biswas, Rohimabad Rs. 10 Read annas 10

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*September* 6, 1882.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Baboo Bhagabuttychurn Ghose of Johnnagar, Serampore, in Hooghli, is granted a license, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christian.

EMIGRATION.—Dr. J G Garrow Grant, Protector of Emigrants, and Superdt of Emigration, Calcutta, leave for three months, from 20th Sept, 1882.

Dr. V Richards, Embarkation Agent, Goalundo, to act as Protector of Emigrants, and Supdt of Emigration, Calcutta, during absence of Dr. J. G Garrow Grant.

MEDICAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Rajmehal:—

Mr. E. G. Ainslie, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr.
Mr. A W Stark, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

ROAD CESS.—Mr. B De, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, to be Vice Chairman of the Bankoora Dist Road Cess Committee *vice* Mr. R. C. Dutt, transfd.

Baboo Motilal Chowdri to be Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Dist, Road Cess Committee *vice* Mr. H A D Philiphs, transfd.

# Advertisements.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday the 30th September, for the appointment of Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy, on a salary commencing at Rs. 400 per month, rising to Rs. 500, including horse allowance.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

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Printed Lists of persons qualified to be elected as Commissioners, and to vote at the coming Election, having been extensively circulated, the Chairman of the Corporation will be glad if those who have objections to urge to the qualifications of persons entitled to vote or to be elected as Commissioners will prefer them at an early date.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It is found that in many instances, double and treble applications have been received and registered for entry of names as voters. In many cases owing to a slight difference in the address, it is not possible for the office to determine whether the voters are identical or not. In order therefore to prevent injury to their interests all candidates are requested to examine the list, and object to such double entries either before the election or at the time of taking the poll.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

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WANTED, a B.A., Second Master for the Barisa Higher Class English School. Salary Rs. 40 per month, apply to Shushee Bhusun Banerjee, East India Railway Chief-Post-Master's Office, Calcutta.

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WANTED, a passed, P.W.D. Sub-overseer for the District Road Cess Committee Julpigoree, on salary of Rs. 45 rising by annual increments of Re. 1 (one) to Rs. 50 per mensem; including allowances. The candidate must be practically efficient.

Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 28th September 1882,

(Sd.) B. W. D. MORTON, COLONEL B. C. S.
District Commissioner and Chairman,
Julpigoree.

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কৌতুক মঞ্জরী।

A Book of wit and humour compiled with the assistance of Nepaul Gazi, Price 4 annas only. To be had at No. 8, Dixons Lane, or No. 12, Gurpar, Calutta.

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পারিজাত বা হরিষে বিষাদ
ঐতিহাসিক নবন্যাস। প্রথম কাণ্ড
মূল্য ॥০ আনা মাত্র।
প্রাপ্তব্য শোভাবাজার রাজবাটী
শ্রীগোষ্ঠবিহারী দেব।

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**NOTICE.**

Wanted a Superintendent for the Office of the Assistant Manager Wardha Coal State Railway Warora.

Apply enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the Manager Wardha Coal State Railway Nagpur C.P.

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**NOTICE.**

Wanted for the Road Cess Department Midnapore an overseer on Rs. 90 per mensem with sub divisional allowance of Rs. 30 and a sub-overseer on Rs. 25 and Travelling allowance of Rs. 15.

Qualifications must be up to P.W.D. standard at least and candidates must have sufficient practical experience, good education an irreproachable character and certificates of good service.

The former to be from 30 to 40 years of age the latter under 30.

R. C. MC.KENNIE, C. E.
District Engineer.

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**NOTIFICATION.**

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No, 201 of 1881 (wherein Sreemutty Kameenymoney Dabee is plaintiff and WoomeshChunder Bhuttacharjee, and Romanauth Bhuttacharjee are defendants) and dated the first day of September 1881 by the registrar of the said Court in his sale room on Saturday the 30th day of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned property:—

Lot No 1.—All that messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging containing by estimation 6 cottahs be the same a little more or less being the divided share of the defendants and forming the inner portion of the said premises situate at and being numbered 32 Nemoo Gossain's Lane in Aheeretollah Sootanooty in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the East by the house of Sreenath seal, on the South by the house of Ram Chand Kulloo, on the West by the passage leading to the demarcated portion of the house of Nobo Dhur and to the portion allotted to the other shareholders and on the North by the house of Juggobundo Bundopadhya.

Lot No. 2.—Also all that undivided one-third share of the defendants in six cottahs of land and buildings consisting of Pooja Dallan and Boitackhanna in the sudder or outer apartment in the said house and premises such outer portion being numbered 35 Nemoo Gossain's Lane, aforesaid and butted and bounded on the east partly by the house of Ramneedy Bhuttacharjee and partly by the house of Nobo Seal, on the west by Nemoo Gossain's Lane, on the north by the house of Nobo Dhur and on the south by the house of Sreekanto Bhuttacharjee.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction or at the office of Messrs. Mookerjee and Deb Attorney for the plaintiffs No. 5, Old Post Office Street on any day before the sale and will be produce at the sale.

Mookerjee and Deb,
Paintiffs Attorneys, High Court Original Side,
The 30th August 1882.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

---

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Tenders must be submitted by the 15th of September, 1882.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earthwork repairs on 19 Roads | ... | 43721 |
| Jhamah metalling on 1 Road | ... | 5066 |
| Timbers Bridging on 3 Roads | ... | 10560 |
| Bridge Repairs masonry on 1 Road | ... | 262 |
| Petty Repairs on 19 Roads | ... | 9418 |
| Miscellaneous Repairs | ... | 1517 |
| TOTAL | Rs. | 73,544 |

R. G. S. ROBERTS.
District Engineer.

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| 28 | × | 20 | × | 18 | „ | 85 |
| 30 | × | 21 | × | 20 | „ | 90 |
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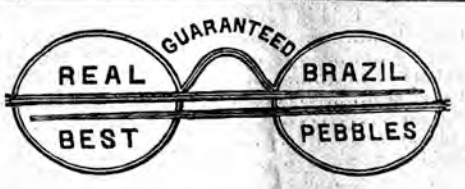


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